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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

The Final Judgment

WE HAVE long been among those who have held that it would eventually become proper, if not absolutely necessary, for Canada to assume the right, common to all sovereign nations, of passing her own final judgment in all cases involving the interpretation and application of her own laws. But there is one very essential condition which should be attached to the act of assuming that right—the condition that the Canadian nation is satisfied with the machinery provided for passing final judgment in Canada. It is now proposed to introduce a Dominion Bill to abolish the appeal to the Privy Council, thus locating the final judgment in Canada. But we are far from being convinced that the Canadian nation is satisfied with the present composition, powers and procedure of the Supreme Court of Canada with which the power of final judgment is to be reposed.

The province of Quebec in 1947 expressed, in a government bill passed by the legislature, what amounted to a statement of dissatisfaction with the Supreme Court of Canada as at present constituted in the event of its being made a final court. The legislature in this measure declared itself in favor of a final court in Canada but added the phrase "organized and instituted so as to safeguard the autonomy of the provinces, of the province of Quebec in particular." This is a fairly explicit indication that the province will not be satisfied with the present constitution of the Supreme Court of Canada, in which the only safeguard is the provision that two at least of the seven judges shall be appointed from Quebec.

There is the further difficulty that the Supreme Court Act is merely an Act of the Dominion parliament and is capable of amendment by that parliament at any time; it is not created or defined, like the constitution of the Supreme Court of the United States, by the fundamental law of the nation, and the fundamental law of Canada says merely that parliament may "from time to time provide for the constitution, maintenance and organization of a general court of appeal for Canada". This of course is unobjectionable so long as the *final* appeal is elsewhere.

The present attitude of Quebec is further shown by the fact that in the matter of references to the highest provincial court, made by the Lieutenant-Governor in-Council (the Quebec government), the legislature has enacted that there shall no longer be any appeal from that court even to the Supreme Court of Canada, to say nothing of the Privy Council. It is suggested that the validity of a federal statute could be referred to the highest Quebec court by the Quebec government, and if the court ruled against it it would be invalid in the province of Quebec no matter what view might be taken of it by the Supreme Court.

Tax Reductions

THE last session before a general election is not the time when one looks for the highest measure of self-restraint, consistency or wisdom in the actions of the nation's rulers, or for that matter in the demands of that loyal Opposition which hopes to replace them in the voters' affections.

This journal has not been among those who have been pressing Mr. Abbott to diminish his taxes for any other reason than to diminish the present reluctance to work, to adventure capital, and to increase the nation's production. We are convinced that in the present state of the world it will continue to be necessary for the more fortunate nations (among which we are at the top) to go on strengthening their own defensive power and also the defensive power and the economic resources of our associates in the free world. To attain that end we shall have to produce much more than we consume; and since all that we produce must be

(Continued on Page Five)

SPRING FASHIONS. It won't be long now until furs and galoshes are consigned to mothballs. Already women are beginning to cast speculative glances at next season's clothes. (See pages 2 and 3).

FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

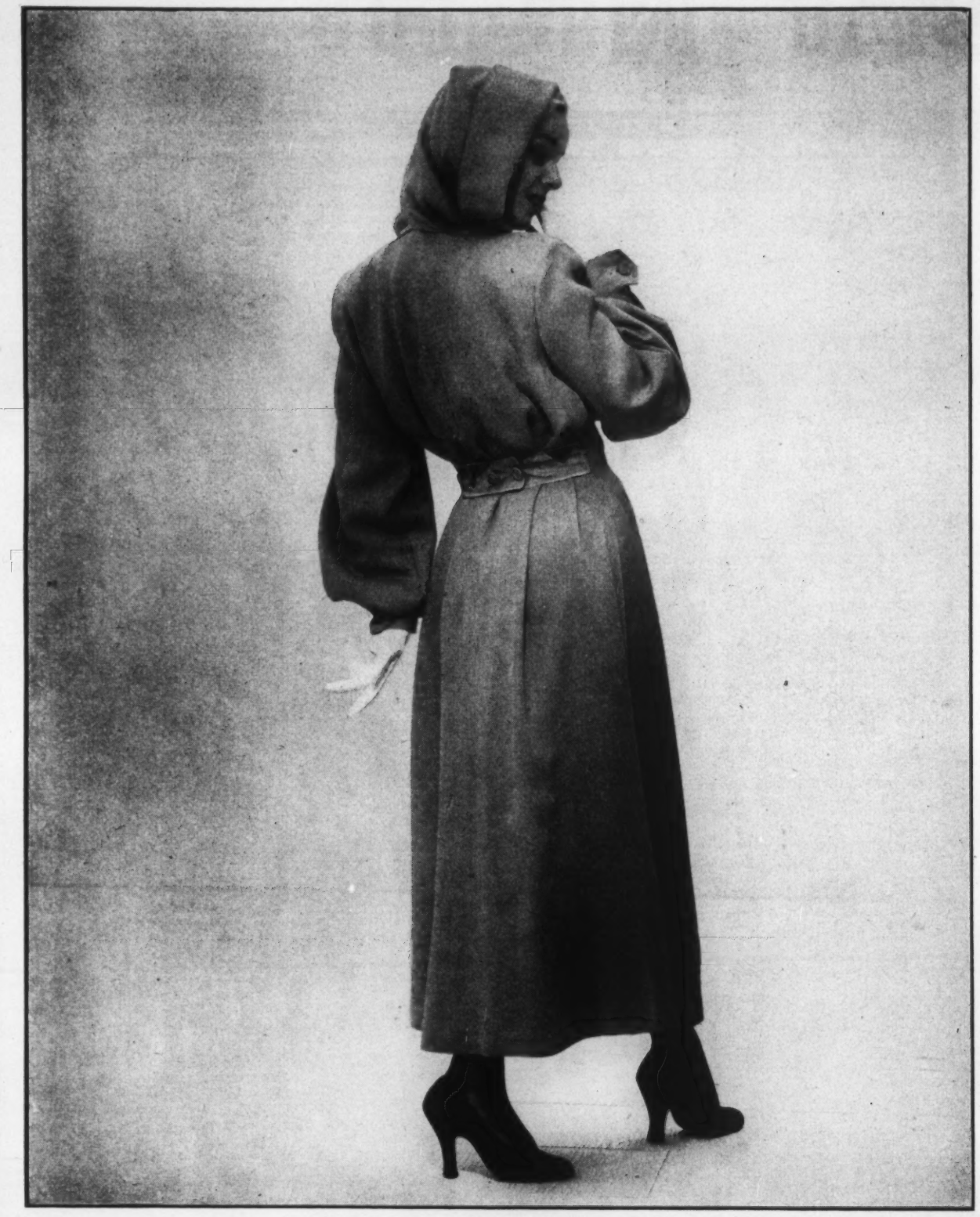
		Page
Can Ontario Benchers Justify Law School Plan?	Rodney Grey	6
The Lighter Side: Babe in Toyland	Mary Lowrey Ross	10
Tito Now Called Traitor, Worries Moscow	Willson Woodside	14
Two Generations of Women at Queen's	Charlotte Whitton	19
Known Ores, Methods, Limit Our Steel Production	L. J. Rogers	26

SPRING'S HERE IN FASHIONS

By Canadian Designers And Makers

Selected by

BERNICE COFFEY



The rain-coat, which used to be strictly utilitarian in style and purpose, displays improved style, fit, color, fine materials. It now has become a smart all-purpose, all-weather coat.

Sparkling paillettes stitched over the top of this printed afternoon dress by deft-fingered Montreal workers, give it a festive air.

Kid gloves in longer length for afternoon wear have cut-out trim to show jewellery touches on wearer's wrist or sleeve. The major part of Canada's glove-making industry is in Quebec.

Stoles are on everything from suits to evening dresses. This one has pockets, and accompanies a Toronto-made black gabardine suit.

High-style details such as shirring, strapless bodice, are adopted for this slipper satin evening gown. It will sell at a medium price.

Teen-agers want, and get, formality to fit their pocketbooks. Rosebuds add a touch of color to an aqua taffeta dress. Full skirt has a swag-effect overskirt matching net-yoked décolletage.

Antique gold and rust striped lamé illustrates use of fine materials by designers specializing in dresses sold in higher price brackets.

Bootee back, straps criss-crossed over instep, sloping platform, are new features of black suede shoes, gunmetal calf trimmed. In 1948, almost 31,000,000 pairs of shoes were made in Canada.

Ottawa View

An Election Soon?

BY WILFRID EGGLESTON

THE political barometer points toward an early election. Just how early is an idle speculation, in a sense. If any one yet knows when—and there is a good deal of doubt even about that—it is Prime Minister St. Laurent, and he is certainly not going to toss away this jealously-guarded secret in advance of the best tactical moment for announcing it. But the winds blow that way: there is an "atmosphere" on the Hill characteristic of an early appeal to the people.

The grand strategy of the Liberals can be guessed at with some confidence. If the economic and political situation is deteriorating for them, it is better to go soon than later. Of course, if a major issue is provided by some mis-step on the part of the official Opposition, a snap decision might be made overnight.

The government is under no obligation to wait until the present session has prorogued. It will hardly dissolve parliament and go to the people, however, until the Newfoundland union bills have been passed. And in view of the importance of the tax issue in any general election, there will be a strong inclination to bring down the budget and some tax reductions first. Even so, a May or June voting day is definitely possible, once these hurdles have been cleared.

Is the economic and political situation deteriorating for the Liberals? For seven years now there has been full employment and a steadily rising national income. If they can help it, the Liberals are obviously not going to wait until a sharp break appears in prices, and mass unemployment shows up. Or a crop failure in western Canada develops. So far there is no reason to fear that 1949 will be appreciably less prosperous than 1948, but any evidence of serious recessions in trade and employment would speed up the decision to hold a vote as early as possible.

Another factor likely to weigh heavily with the Liberals is the notable rejuvenation of the official Opposition. They may decide that it would be smart strategy to call a vote before the Drew machine has had time to acquire a lot more momentum.

By-elections provide the best test as to whether the political situation is worsening for them. Digby-Annapolis-Kings may have been a special case, rather than evidence of a pronounced Conservative swing in Nova Scotia. But the loss of Nicolet-Yamaska would be an ominous warning to the Liberals. If the Liberals lose that seat, it will be the tip-off that Maurice Duplessis and his Union Nationale party have successfully intervened in support of Drew, and that the Liberals are losing their traditional supremacy in Quebec. The Liberals cannot win a general election without Quebec.

Transformation By Drew

A GOOD DEAL has already been written about the way the Conservatives stole and held the initiative at the beginning of the session. The whole temper of the Commons Chamber has been transformed and revitalized by the arrival of George Drew.

One has to go back a good many years to remember so highly-charged a political atmosphere. A comparison which will occur to some is the session in the early months of 1930, which saw the brilliant Calgary parliamentarian R. B. Bennett on the rampage all through a time of heightening political tension, culminating in the dissolution of parliament and the calling of an election in July.

Drew has several characteristics in common with the late Viscount Bennett. He has a commanding physical presence, an unfailing self-assurance, and a fluent delivery. He has yet to prove that his memory is as encyclopaedic, or his grasp of commercial and constitutional matters so impressive. Like Bennett, Drew appears to revel in disputation: like Bennett, too, he constantly arouses and provokes a spirit of controversy in the House.

What the House is witnessing now is not only a revival of the Opposition, but a general heightening all over the House of a zeal for party warfare. The King-Bracken sessions were notably dull. Bracken had no flair for verbal duelling, and King, fully capable of rising to a party challenge, very seldom had any occasion to. But Drew and St. Laurent start out on even terms. Offsetting to some extent the new morale which Drew has created in Conservative ranks, the Liberals have come up with some valuable new debating talent in Messrs. Garson and Pearson.

The arrival of George Drew has not only rejuvenated the Conservatives and stirred up party enthusiasm among the Liberals, but it looks like affecting the whole party relationship. The C.C.F. has been roughly used in cross-Canada campaigning by the former Ontario Premier, and now it has some old scores to settle, such as the attempt to pin upon it the opprobrious phrase National Socialist.

The most telling parliamentary criticism of the Drew party may well come from such men as Coldwell and MacInnis rather than from the Liberal benches. The filibuster on house procedure during the first week provided a hint of what is to come. While Liberals remained silent, once the Prime Minister had spoken, Coldwell and MacInnis, particularly the latter, made short but very telling attacks on the Conservative case, and in the vote that followed they supported the Liberal motion to a man. It is quite likely that one of the first effects of the participation of George Drew in federal politics will be to drive the right wing of the C.C.F. party in Canada into closer collaboration with the Liberals.

—Photo by Karsh

ARNOLD HEENEY, the man who knows all Canada's secrets because for eight years he has been Clerk of the Privy Council, has been appointed Undersecretary of State for External Affairs, the post formerly held by Minister "Mike" Pearson. Son of Canon Bertal Heeney of Winnipeg, he won a Rhodes Scholarship to Oxford from Manitoba University, and practised law in Montreal until he became Mr. King's chief secretary.

New P.M. Lacks Fervor

THE banquet held by the Advisory Council of the National Liberal Federation was addressed by the Prime Minister and by the three most recent additions to the Cabinet, Messrs. Winters, Garson and Pearson. The occasion inevitably provoked some reflection on the comparative talents of Mackenzie King and Louis St. Laurent as chieftains of a historic political party, and some first impressions of the calibre of the young Ministers.

The present Prime Minister comes out of the test very well except in one respect which is of the greatest importance to a leader of men. In a word, that quality is fervor. Mackenzie King served the Liberal party with a devotion bordering on the religious: and on occasion—not very often, but at moments of supreme need—he was, and presumably still is, capable of communicating that profoundly emotional feeling to a mass of listeners. It is an evangelical art, commonly found in great revivalists; and there does not seem to be any substitute for it on intellectual levels.

St. Laurent's address to the Liberals that evening was a skilful, rational, persuasive performance that might well have won the intellectual respect of every one in the room. But what it lacked was the emotional power to convert the uncertain, and arouse the devotion of the party followers.

Of the three young Ministers, L. B. "Mike" Pearson for that occasion at least stole the show. He has a singularly winning personality and he spoke in simple terms of the considerations which led him to leave a high and secure post in the civil service for the controversy and uncertainty of party politics. His unaffected confession of faith in the Liberal philosophy is worth preserving as a minor classic. His effective use of colloquial metaphor was demonstrated when he said that while we shouldn't go into international relationships with a chip on our shoulder neither should we go with dust in our eyes.

Dom.-Prov. Relations

THE deliberate and insistent way in which George Drew is keeping Dominion-Provincial Relations to the fore at a time when it would otherwise tend to be side-tracked by more urgent matters probably means that this item is very high on the list of election issues in the grand strategy of the Conservative party. If this is so, then it suggests very strongly that it has been chosen by the Conservative hierarchy for its potential value in the province of Quebec.

If the Liberal party can be successfully ticketed as Centralists, scheming to supplant the federal structure with a centralized bureaucracy operated from Ottawa, it will go down very well in Quebec and will pave the way for a good deal of support from Maurice Duplessis in the forthcoming campaign.

George Drew can win seats in Quebec by standing solidly with Duplessis in resisting the encroachments of the Liberal government at Ottawa, but the matter must be adroitly handled if it is not to arouse antagonism in other parts of Canada against a Drew-Duplessis Axis, reminiscent of the Hepburn-Duplessis Axis of 1937-39. And before the Conservative leader can make a maximum use of the Dominion-Provincial issue, he must meet and overcome a widespread notion that it was his teamwork with Duplessis in 1946 that broke up the 1946 conference.

What we are now witnessing, presumably, are preparatory skirmishes toward these ends.

Passing Show

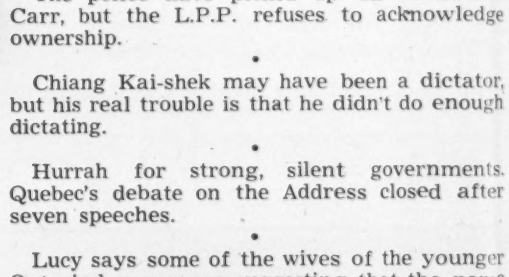
THE approach roads to Montreal are to be lighted in blue. The approach roads to Toronto don't have to be.

•

The fingerprints of Adrien Arcand, one-time internee, have been officially destroyed. But his footprints on the sands of time remain.

•

An Illinois school board insists that its lady



teachers shall be pretty. It evidently doesn't mind a high turnover rate.

•

Odd that the World Federation of Trade Unions should have been split because of its affection for a country that has no trade unions.

•

The trouble with a peace offensive is that it may lead to an offensive peace.

•

We suspect that the iron curtain is being raised only just enough to let a little U.S. money roll through the chink.

•

No wonder the Progressive Conservatives want television in Canada. Just think of Gorgeous George on every screen in the country.

•

Song for a Mild Winter

The rain is raining hard as can—
It falls on roof and tree;
But I have pinched a new sedan:
It does not fall on me.

J. E. P.

•

The police have picked up an abandoned Carr, but the L.P.P. refuses to acknowledge ownership.

•

Chiang Kai-shek may have been a dictator, but his real trouble is that he didn't do enough dictating.

•

Hurrah for strong, silent governments. Quebec's debate on the Address closed after seven speeches.

•

Lucy says some of the wives of the younger Ontario lawyers are suggesting that the name be changed to Wasgood Hall.

SATURDAY NIGHT

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The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

paid for by ourselves it is desirable that we should take out of the payment, by taxation, enough to pay for a considerable share of that part of the product which we do not ourselves consume. Only thus can we avoid inflation.

We are therefore less enthusiastic about the somewhat unprecedented promise of reduced taxation contained in the Speech from the Throne than if we were concerned merely about its effects on our own pockets. To the extent to which Mr. Abbott's proposals, when revealed, seem likely to diminish the current drive for shorter hours and longer take-home pay, and the indisposition of capital to adventure itself in untested undertakings, we shall applaud them. To the extent to which they merely diminish the government surplus we shall reserve our enthusiasm.

In so far as the tax reductions are wise, judged by this standard, they ought to have been made two or three years ago. The better organized trade unions have long since passed on the burden to the consumers of their products, and will when relieved of the tax charge be a good deal better off than they were before the income tax reached them. But two or three years ago there was no election in prospect, and the effects of low-bracket taxation on the national effort were perhaps not so noticeable.

Hour of Decision

THE Socialists now in power—but not in majority—in Great Britain are now really face to face with the question whether they want to make the country's economy a Socialist economy or not. They have been able so far to operate, not very successfully, a mixed economy, mainly a non-Socialist economy, with the aid of the vast mass of private-enterprise capital surviving from the old days. That capital urgently needs a great deal of replacement and addition; without it the nation's productive capacity cannot be made equal to the task of restoring its export markets sufficiently to pay for its needed imports. Is the capital for replacement and extension to be secured on a private enterprise basis or a Socialist basis?

Capital can be obtained only by saving, in any economy. It can be directed into the proper channels, in a private enterprise economy, only by the prospect of profits. In a Socialist economy it can be saved by compulsion and directed by government authority. The British government has now reached the point where it *must* decide whether it will encourage the making of profits or will cause saving to be effected by compulsion and investment to be directed by authority. To delay this decision even until the next general election may well be ruinous to the country. To decide for compulsion may be ruinous to the party.

Cultural Commission

MR. ST. LAURENT will have to be careful that his policies do not, when viewed in the aggregate, take on too much the air of a list of the things that Mr. King ought to have done in his later years of office but never got around to. That is one of the dangers that beset the inheritor of a mantle, who should be well prepared with arguments showing that what he proposes is timely now but would have been at least untimely, and if possible positively dangerous, a year ago.

It seems to us that it will be a bit difficult to establish this about the proposed Cultural Commission. We should have liked it much better if it had been so timed that the government which appointed it could have received its report and acted upon it (or against it) before having to appeal to the people. The Dominion government is now in culture up to its neck, and has been for several years; and if it needs the advice of experts on how to run its cultural affairs it should have realized that fact before now. For ourselves we doubt whether it does.

The creation of the Commission will no doubt have the effect of preventing the work of the Film Board and the C.B.C. from being much discussed in the Commons, although both will need appropriations which will have to pass the House. But it will not prevent those institutions from being very extensively and vehemently discussed in the press and elsewhere, and since there is on the whole quite a good case to be made out for both of them it seems a pity that the defence should take the form of saying that "we don't know what we are going to do about them until we hear from the experts".

On the other hand a thorough and independent examination of the problems raised by television, in a country of such vast spaces and so few populous centres as Canada, is one which could most profitably be made by a Commission, but will probably be inadequately made by one with such far-reaching and all-embracing terms of reference as this one seems sure to have.

WHOSE VALENTINE?

New Member Must Learn

THE House of Commons is quite right in treating very seriously the action of its newest C.C.F. member, Mr. Rodney Young of Vancouver Centre, in making a speech outside of the House in which he called his fellow-members "a bunch of crooks." On the other hand the Canadian public would be quite wrong to conclude that Mr. Young is necessarily an unfit person to sit in Parliament. He is merely a person who is accustomed to the debating manners of a very different type of assembly, and has not had time to realize their unsuitability to the assembly he is now in.

It is only in quite recent years that the meetings of trade union organizations have been anything more than purely private gatherings, with no status in the eyes of the law. It is indeed only in recent years that trade unions have shown any desire or even willingness to be anything else than private gatherings. In consequence there has persisted in their meetings a tradition of frank speaking unfettered by any regard for the limitations of politeness or responsibility — which limitations we fear some labor people regard as symptoms of bourgeois decadence. The larger and more responsible trade unions are outgrowing this tradition, which of course is fatal to the efficient conduct of business; but there are still a good many locals in which a loud voice and a good vocabulary of abusive terms are passports to influence and advancement.

In the Commons Mr. Young will find that he has to be more subtle—if he has it in him to be so. The fact that he tried to get away with the old "cap fits" retort does not suggest that his present capacity for wit is very great, but he may learn. If he does not he will probably join the not unimportant group in the House which votes but takes no other part in the proceedings. Either that, or he will do his party a great deal of damage.

Income Tax Anomaly

THERE has long been an anomaly in the Canadian income tax law, as a result of which a married pair receiving any given amount of income but receiving the whole of it as a payment to one member of the pair is much more heavily taxed than a pair receiving the same total income but in the form of payments to the two members separately. But this anomaly has been increased for many cases this year as a result of an omission in the amendment providing an additional exemption of $500 for persons over 65. No provision has been made for crediting the pair with this exemption when the person over 65 has an income between $250 and $750 and the other spouse has a taxable income. Even though both persons are over 65, there is still only one age exemption, and if only the smaller-income spouse is over 65 there is no age exemption at all. On the other hand if the smaller income is sufficient to be taxed separately, so that both parties are taxed as single persons, each receives the exemption if each is over 65.

Logically, it seems to us, a married pair both members of which are over 65 should be entitled to the same exemption no matter whether their income comes to one of them only or to both of them separately, and we suspect that this was the intention of the lawmakers but they just forgot to make the necessary change in the married-status clause—which is quite separate from the exemption clause. A married pair with a joint income of $7,000, and both members of which are over 65, gets an exemption of $2,000 ($1,500 for married status and $500 for the income-earner's age) and pays a tax of $1,000. But the same pair with the same combined income, if the wife gets $1,250 of it, is taxed only $890, the wife being exempt on $750 for single status and $500 for age.

It is possible by distributing the joint income still more evenly between the parties to get the tax down to a minimum of $840, but this is due to the old anomaly already referred to, and getting rid of it would be a complicated matter. The new anomaly could be got rid of without the slightest trouble by simply amending the married status clause to the effect that a married pair taxed as a single income should receive $1,000 additional exemption if both members are over 65.

These Hotbeds Again

IT WOULD be a lot better for the intelligent discussion of the more emotion-rousing problems of our time—and they are plenty—if those who do the discussing would avoid the use of figures of speech wherever possible, and talk in plain and literal terms. That is perhaps a good deal to ask of discussers who are also, like President Kirkconnell, poets, and to whom therefore the figure of speech is almost their native language. But even poets are allergic to figures of speech which have become worn out; and the metaphor of the "hotbed" to describe a place in which something that one dislikes appears to be growing and flourishing is surely so worn down by use that it should no longer be current coin.

President Kirkconnell says that the two universities, rivals of his own, which bear the names of McGill and Toronto are hotbeds of Communism. They are, we fancy, schools in which there are a number of propagandist-minded Communists among the students, and fellow-travellers even among the teaching staff. But the expression "hotbed" suggests a place in which the owner or manager does the heating, with a view to producing that which it is a hotbed of; and we do not think that is a correct description of either of these large institutions.

Even a literal hotbed usually finds itself growing a lot of things which it is not intended to be a hotbed of; but in horticulture it is possible to do some weeding. What does one do with Communist weeds in a state university like Toronto, or a huge endowed university in metropolitan surroundings like McGill? President Kirkconnell, if we mistake not, has had the good fortune to spend all his academic life in institutions with a definitely religious foundation, and Communists are not much drawn to such, though the more harmless Socialist often finds himself quite at home there. Should McGill exact an anti-Communist oath from all matriculants? Should Toronto, which is partially supported by taxes drawn from Communists and Progressive Conservatives alike, refuse admission to the sons of certain members of the Ontario legislature and the Toronto city council? May it not be a good thing that young persons Communistically inclined, though unable to enter (if they are unable to enter) McMaster and Acadia, should nevertheless have a chance to study the orthodox economists and the great and very individualist Greek and English poets in a curriculum which certainly was not designed for the production of Marxists? Is there not a chance that some of them might see the error of their ways?

There is of course the oath of allegiance, which could reasonably be exacted from any student anywhere; but Communists have no difficulty with their consciences about the oath of allegiance. And how can we exclude (if we ought to exclude) from our educational institutions persons whom at present we cannot exclude from our voters' lists and even our legislative bodies?

The Future Life

A MONTREAL judge of the Superior Court has refused to take the evidence of a witness on the ground that he said he did not believe in an after life. It is to be hoped that this action will be reversed by the higher courts and thus prevented from becoming a precedent. There appears to be no ground for it in the Quebec Civil Code, which excludes merely "those who are insensible to the religious obligation of an oath", and even that, we suggest, gives the judge a latitude which might on occasion allow him to stray into error.

Lack of belief in a future life is not the slightest proof of such moral obliquity as would lead a man to commit perjury with a light heart. In the nineteenth century it was common among earnest and independent thinkers of the most admirable personal character. It is probably less common today, but the people whose evidence we should be afraid of are not those who frankly admit that they do not regard a future life as a certainty, but those who are ready to swear that they do so regard it when they actually do not.

A Prize-Winner

ONE of our valued contributors, Ernest Buckler, who has figured at intervals on The Other Page for several years and latterly has given us articles on Maritime subjects, has achieved the distinction of first prize in the short story competition of *Maclean's Magazine*. His story, which was published in a recent issue, is a very delicate study of the psychological relationships in a small family on a small (probably Nova Scotia) farm, a field of subject-matter in which Mr. Buckler has been interested for a long time. We have not much space for purely imaginative writing in SATURDAY NIGHT, but it is nice to know that a good deal of what we do publish in that line comes from people who rank high in the literary honor lists of the country.

VISHINSKY SAYS

VISHINSKY says the U.S.A. makes preparations for the day
When tug-of-war no longer is a game;
It requires no magic mirror
To observe that war is nearer,
And America will have to bear the blame.

Vishinsky says the U.S.A. is getting weary of her play
With atom-bombs, and burns to watch them fall,
Making mushrooms plump and pretty
Over village, town and city,
Till there isn't any Russian race at all.

"Vishinsky," says the U.S.A., "is full of irrigated hay,
Hot air, and other things; he's most uncouth;
Though his speeches are corrosive
And bombastic and explosive
Yet they don't contain an atom of the truth!"

J.E.P.

Can The Ontario Benchers Justify Archaic Plan For Law School?

By RODNEY GREY

The dispute over what sort of legal training should be given in Ontario's law school affects all Canada. More than before, we need well-trained lawyers; the demand for competent, broadly educated lawyers is rising in the industrial heart of Canada, where corporation head offices and labor unions are concentrated.

The Law Society of Upper Canada control Osgoode Hall; their order to give more "practical" training calls for justification of their right. Most professional groups have given up control of training; Ontario's legal society will have to prove their right to continued control if they are to keep the authority to do so, granted to them by the provincial parliament.

THE BENCHERS of the Law Society of Upper Canada, in ordering a return to a more "practical" training for Ontario lawyers, have made a sharp about-face. A year ago, Ontario seemed headed for a full-time law school at Osgoode Hall in Toronto. Now charges are being made that the Benchers, who have a government-granted monopoly of legal education in Ontario, are going back to methods of twenty-five years ago, even forty years ago.

Obscured by the host of claims and counter-claims is the fact that both Dean Wright of Osgoode Hall and the Benchers agree on the necessity of practical training. It is not a fight between advocates of practical training and advocates of academic training. It is a dispute about what sort of practical training and how much full-time academic training is needed to turn out a competent lawyer who knows more than just the tricks of his trade.

The decision of the Benchers brings out into the open a dispute that has been going within the legal profession in Ontario for at least twenty-five years. All over North America there are full-time law schools, they are the rule; the part-time system at Osgoode Hall is the exception.

Students, who may or may not be university graduates, take lectures in Osgoode Hall for part of the day, spending the rest working for lawyers to whom they are articled. This is a hangover from the days when apprenticeship was thought the main road to professional training. Both students and many lawyers in Ontario claim students are overworked, underpaid, are learning little law and doing a lot of running around during Registry Office hours.

Dean Cecil A. Wright and his lecturers say that the articling system has broken down, that a full-time law school under the control of professional teachers of law, with clinics to give practical training, would turn out better-qualified lawyers. They point to the legal training systems of England, the United States, and other provinces of Canada. Dean Wright's views have been well known to Ontario lawyers; he reiterated them strongly in a speech to the York County Law Association recently.

It was shortly after this speech that the Law Society announced, by making a statement to the press, that they had decided to go back to a more "practical" training. They are for reducing the number of lectures per day, revising the curriculum and making the student available to the office in which he is serving his articles for those hours in which he will be of the greatest use.

Legal Monopoly

Because the Law Society of Upper Canada has a monopoly of legal education in Ontario—a monopoly granted to it by an act of the provincial parliament—it has been often assumed that this long-standing dispute was a matter for the legal profession to settle for itself. But the public is clearly involved. The authority under which the Law Society of Ontario operates is an authority granted to them by provincial statute. The public has, in effect, delegated to them certain powers. The public is now interested in seeing how that authority has been used.

That this is a vital matter to the whole Canadian community is clear. Lawyers are, like any other professional and working group, servants of the whole community. To them are entrusted some of the most important matters in business and personal life. That they should be well-trained is the public's interest.

The much-talked of abolition of appeals to the Privy Council would mean that more than ever before we would need competent lawyers. And Canada's growing international status demands more lawyers trained in international law—that is not a subject taught at Osgoode Hall under even present part-time teaching. And in Ontario, the centre of heavy industry and the urban labor, the need for highly-skilled corporation lawyers and labor lawyers is growing rapidly. How they do their jobs effects the whole of Canada.

The Benchers' order to have fewer lectures and more office work came as a surprise to the public and to many in the legal profession. It came as a surprise to Dean Wright and his staff, who learned of it from the morning paper. They shortly handed in their resignations, for not only was the failure to notify them directly a calculated rudeness that called for resignation, but it was a direct rejection of their known views on legal education.

Without reviewing the whole history of the dispute over Osgoode Hall, it can be made clear that a year ago Osgoode seemed headed for full-time training. Dean Wright, appointed in March 1948 to that post after twenty-one years lecturing at Osgoode, was well-known to the profession and to the public as a determined advocate of a full-time school. He had stated his views in many speeches to lawyers; a statement of them appear in the *Canadian Bar Review* for October 1938.

In appointing Wright the Benchers seemed to be giving the nod to a full time school. The staff was increased from four lecturers to six; among the new appointments was Mr. Willis, also an advocate of a full-time school. He had been working until his appointment, for the International Monetary Fund. There were others on the staff who were known as advocates of a full-time school, including the previous Dean, J. D. Falcon-

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THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

—Photo by Canada Pictures

DEAN WRIGHT: Advocate of full-time law school, resigned in protest at Benchers' new order, claims legal school set back twenty-five years.

bridge, now a lecturer, and Bora Laskin, an Osgoode and Harvard graduate. During the past ten months, these men had slowly been revising the curriculum and increasing the lecture program, working toward the day when the students' time would be spent at Osgoode Hall rather than in law offices.

The Benchers' order rejects all this; it suggests that the curriculum should be reviewed "so as to provide a better balanced course of training as between academic and practical branches of the course." But neither Dean Wright nor his lecturers are advocates of less practical training. They are, in fact, advocates of more and better practical training. They claim, and many practising lawyers agree, that the present articling system, intended to provide for practical training, has broken down, that the student in the office is not learning law but doing a clerk's job while mastering a few tricks. They suggest that this be replaced by court-room clinics at Osgoode and perhaps a whole year of articling after the student has finished his formal three-year training. They suggest something very like the present clinical and internship system which gives doctors their practical training. They also advocate more of what might be called "academic" material by way of preparation for practical work.

More, Not Less

The desirability of that can hardly be fully dealt with here, but certainly the trend in the legal profession everywhere else in Canada, in the United States, in the United Kingdom, certainly the trend generally in every other professional group, has been in this century for more, not less, "academic" training. The public is not convinced that the "academic" work that doctors do as undergraduates is not most practical. If the Benchers are correct, it follows that most other legal organizations outside Ontario and most other professional groups are wrong.

Generally, Canadians have, particularly since the end of the war, accepted academic training as a national asset. The flood of veterans to universities, the public willingness to pay something towards veterans' education through D.V.A. grants and the increasing number of opportunities opening to academically-trained men are all evidence that more, not less, academic training is demanded today. Dean Wright is an advocate of what has been accepted everywhere but in the Law Society of Upper Canada.

Against this general background, the claim that more practical training is needed seems little more than a red-herring, only confusing matters. The issue remains: How can the practical training be given? And what must be the preparation for it? It should not be assumed, of course, that the legal profession of Ontario is whole-heartedly in support of the Benchers of their Society. They may, when the dispute is settled, be found to be, in the majority, opposed to the order. Letters to the press and early expressions of opinion by many lawyers indicate opposition.

As long ago as 1923 the Lawyers' Club of Toronto submitted to the Law Society of Upper Canada, their professional ruling group, a brief earnestly requesting the provision of a full-time law school. There seems some relevance to Dean Wright's claim that the Benchers' order would set legal education in Ontario back twenty-five years, for the Lawyers' Club arguments were much the same as those now being offered by Dean Wright and his supporters.

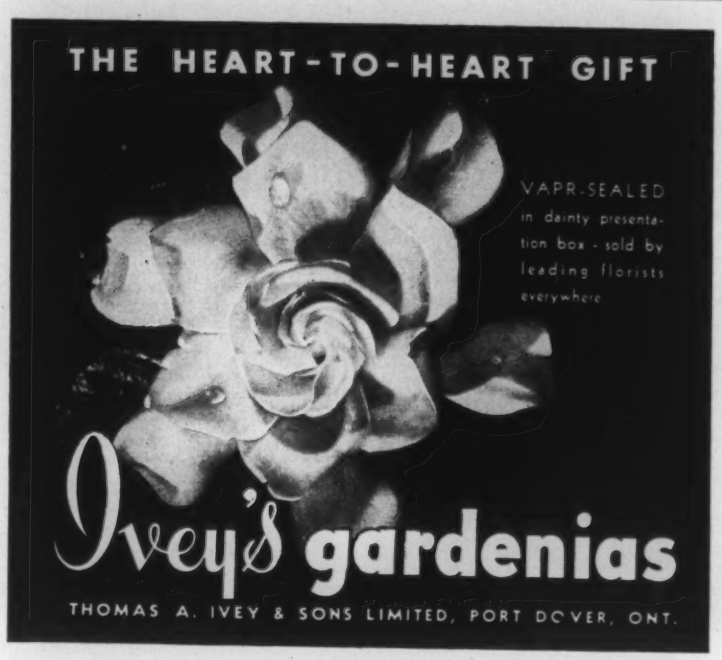
What Osgoode's students think is another matter. They have, in a closed meeting, deprecated the action of the Benchers; but what they think, while informative, is not a main point. Presumably, they are still going through the system, and are in no position to judge it. They may offer evidence of poor training, but the main arguments must come from those whose job it is to train lawyers—in this case, the Benchers, the lawyers who are expected to teach their apprentices, and from the professional legal educators represented by Dean Wright and the lecturers.

Behind the action of the Benchers there is an assumption which may, when questioned, provoke much heated discussion. So far, there has been little proof of it offered. That is the assumption that any practising lawyer can teach law better than a professional teacher of law, better than a crack lawyer who makes his career the teaching of law. Looking at today's specialized law offices, with partners principally engaged, as they must be, about the serious business of their practice, it is easy to see validity in the claims of many lawyers that they can not take the time or the trouble to teach the articled student much more than the tricks that he picks up during the course of law office routine.

And there seems to be a great deal of justice and unanimity in the claims of students, who have been trained in the present system, and students now going through it, that the student working in the law office is just cheap labor. He represents for most lawyers a possible source of income.

Prove Assumption

The onus seems to be clearly upon the Benchers to prove that assumption behind their order. If they cannot prove it, then the public is likely to agree with Dean Wright when he states that the new regulations will set Osgoode Hall back twenty-five years. The Benchers will have to refute that argument if they are to justify their claim to control of training for the profession. The weight of evidence seems so far to agree with Dean Wright's statement that "if medical education was controlled by the medical profession as law is by the legal profession, we would be back in the days of leeches."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PROGRESS

AGAIN MARKS THE RECORD OF THE IMPERIAL LIFE IN 1948

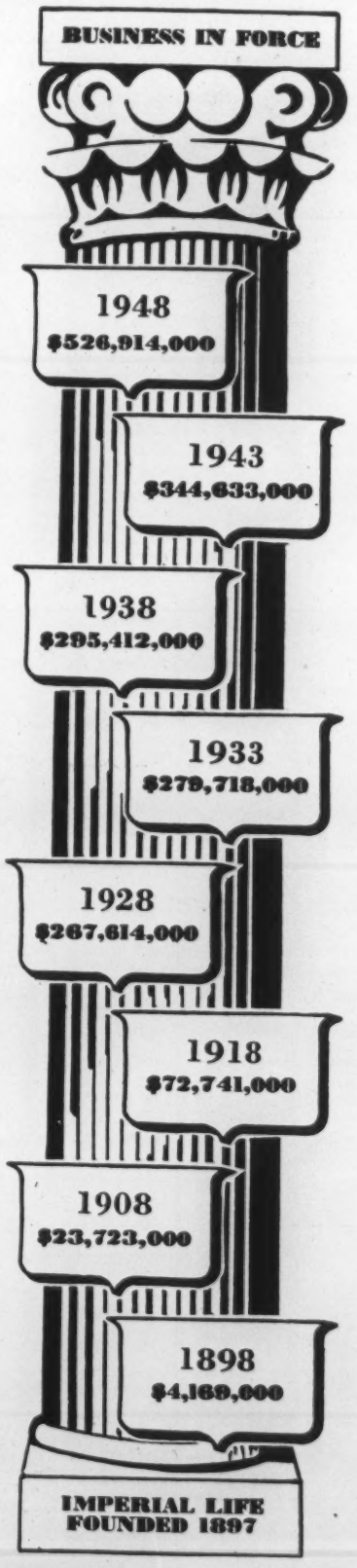
ASSURANCES: Another milestone in Imperial Life history was passed in June of last year when the amount of assurances in force in the Company passed Half-a-Billion Dollars. The total at the end of the year amounted to $526,914,000. New assurances in the year totalled $72,304,000, exceeding the previous record established in 1947.

INCOME: A life assurance company's revenue comes from two main sources—premiums from policyholders and interest from investments. During 1948 The Imperial Life received $16,267,000 from policyholders. Interest earnings amounted to $4,951,000.

ASSETS: The assets of the Company, held to meet future obligations to policyholders and beneficiaries, now amount to $152,861,000. The investment of these funds helps to build the country and foster continued employment.

BENEFITS: Benefit payments in the year amounted to $8,586,000. This figure is among the most significant in the Annual Report of a life assurance company for it represents cheques for widows, pensions for retired people, income for children's education. Since 1897, when The Imperial Life was founded, $181,000,000 have been distributed by the Company in this manner.

These are highlights of The Imperial Life's 52nd Annual Report. A copy of the complete report will be forwarded on request.



IMPERIAL LIFE

Head Office Toronto, Canada

WASHINGTON LETTER

St. Laurent's Trip Will Show Joe That Democracies Are United

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

PRIME MINISTER Louis St. Laurent's first official visit to the U.S. Capital to confer with President Truman on matters of mutual national interest will have more than ordinary interest because of Russia's charge that the North Atlantic Pact is merely a device of the United States, Canada and Britain to establish Anglo-American world domination.

Americans were eager to meet Mr. St. Laurent in his own right as the new head of Canadian government. His succession to former Prime Minister King has been acclaimed in the U.S. press. There is a widespread appreciation of his importance as a link between English and French-speaking Canadians, and, of course, a natural curiosity to meet or see more of the man chosen by Mr. King as head of the great sister nation.

Discussions with President Truman, inevitably will concern reciprocal trade, the wheat agreement, the St. Lawrence seaway and power project, and other related subjects. However, the eyes of the world will be focussed on the North Atlantic agreement between Canada, U.S. and Britain and the Western European Powers to stop Communism.

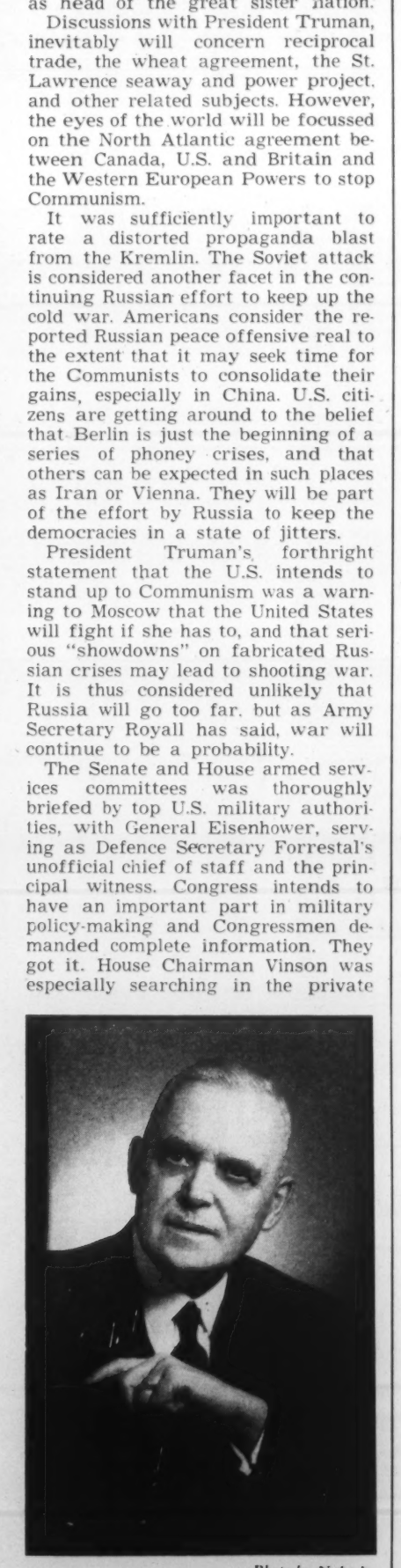
It was sufficiently important to rate a distorted propaganda blast from the Kremlin. The Soviet attack is considered another facet in the continuing Russian effort to keep up the cold war. Americans consider the reported Russian peace offensive real to the extent that it may seek time for the Communists to consolidate their gains, especially in China. U.S. citizens are getting around to the belief that Berlin is just the beginning of a series of phoney crises, and that others can be expected in such places as Iran or Vienna. They will be part of the effort by Russia to keep the democracies in a state of jitters.

President Truman's forthright statement that the U.S. intends to stand up to Communism was a warning to Moscow that the United States will fight if she has to, and that serious "showdowns" on fabricated Russian crises may lead to shooting war. It is thus considered unlikely that Russia will go too far, but as Army Secretary Royall has said, war will continue to be a probability.

The Senate and House armed services committees was thoroughly briefed by top U.S. military authorities, with General Eisenhower, serving as Defence Secretary Forrestal's unofficial chief of staff and the principal witness. Congress intends to have an important part in military policy-making and Congressmen demanded complete information. They got it. House Chairman Vinson was especially searching in the private discussions of the military situation with the American high command.

American military chiefs believe that the split between the democracies and Russia is irreconcilable despite the peace offensive. We expect Russia to keep trying to create tension in relations with the democracies, and to use the manufactured crises to get the United States to expend power and material. The Berlin airlift is an example.

The new Secretary of State, Dean Acheson, as well as the Republican foreign affairs expert, John Foster Dulles, are said to be in agreement with "Ike" that Russia is trying to "wear down" the U.S. and weaken the democracies for the time when the real showdown shows up. Russia, meantime, hasn't demobilized and is developing her armed strength.



—Photo by Nakash

Reciprocal trade, wheat agreement, and North Atlantic Pact are topics U.S. press expects Mr. St. Laurent to discuss with U.S. government.

Will Mr. Truman's health permit his being a candidate in 1952? He is in the pink today, exercises regularly, but he is nearing 65.

REPAIRS TO WHITE HOUSE

So Harry Can Show Them He's Fit as a Fiddle

WITH the Trumans residing in Blair House, across Pennsylvania Avenue from the White House, while the presidential home is undergoing repairs, the Chief Executive has a perfect peg on which to hang evidence of his stamina and physical fitness.

None doubt that he is in the best of health today. He demonstrated that by coming through the gruelling campaign in the pink. And he underwent a regime during Inauguration Week that probably no other president ever endured. And he appeared to be fit as a fiddle when it was all over.

Mr. Truman's early morning health walks, and his jaunts across the Avenue, provide news picture material, which is widely published. And here is the value to the President: The health of the president, even a slight cold, has an unbelievably important bearing on the work of the Administration as well as the Democratic Party's long-range political future.

Harry may be in the pink today, but everyone knows he is approaching the 65-mark. It's a live topic for discussion in Washington today as to

(*Continued on Page* 32)

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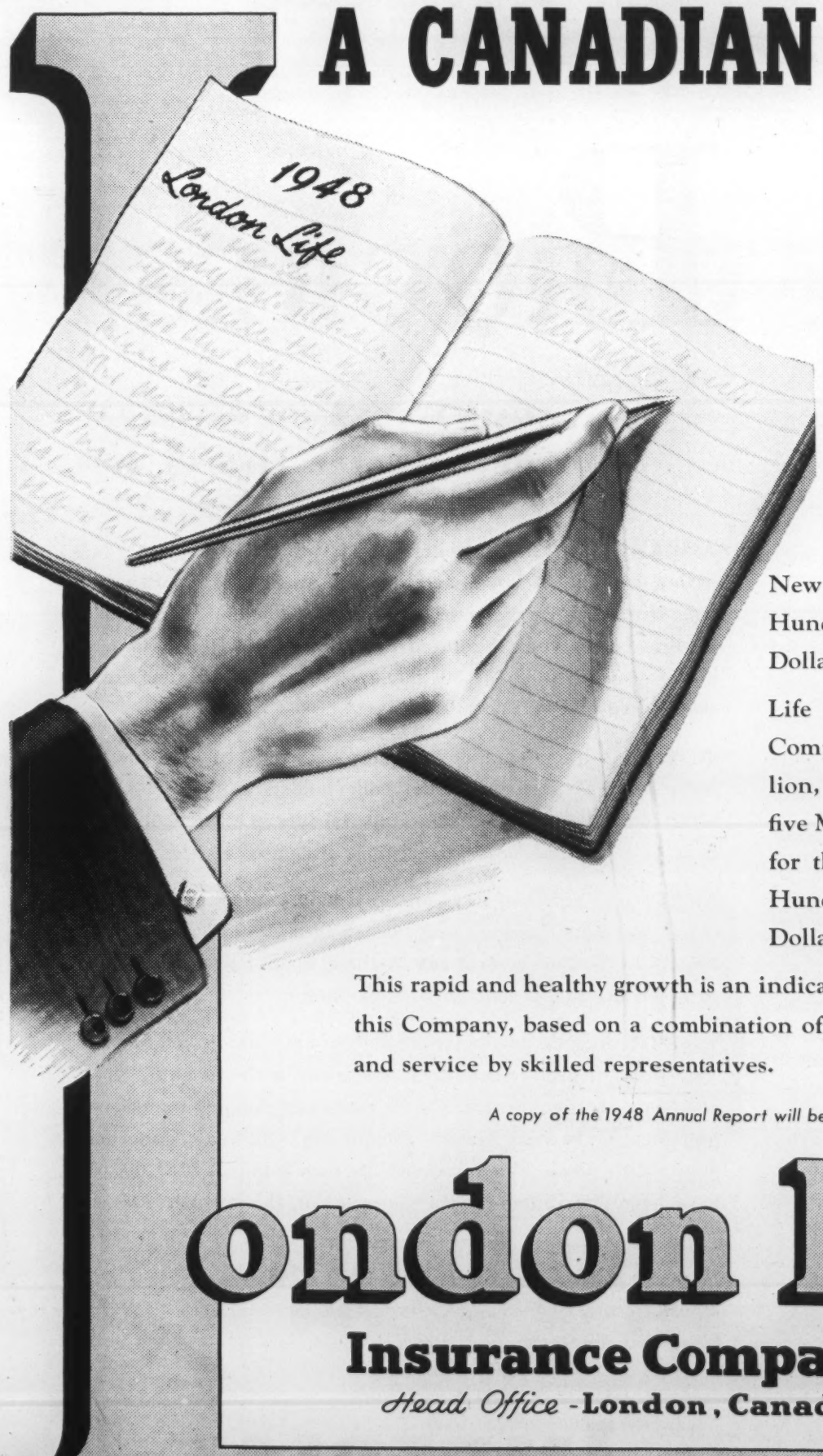

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LIGHTER SIDE

Babe In Toyland

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

UNCLE HOWARD was a typical product of the late Nineteenth Century, and this made him seem a little peculiar to a generation already well along in the Twentieth. He saw that the world was moving and he tried as far as possible to keep a foot in both centuries. Thus he was able to combine spiritual faith with a belief in material progress and could even apply the one to the other, surrounding material progress with an aura of mystical faith.

While he subscribed unquestioningly to the age of mechanical progress Uncle Howard hadn't the faintest curiosity about mechanics. He believed that both mechanics and science were inscrutable, that when Edison said "Let there be light" there *was* light and no ordinary person could be expected to understand how the miracle took place. He was always ready to underwrite any mechanical invention that came his way including a spring-wheel contrivance which the promoter assured him would eventually replace the pneumatic tire; and he bought without question or subsequent investigation every household gadget that was offered at the front door. He was in fact a babe in the gigantic toyland of Twentieth-Century invention, content to gaze and quite incapable of either surprise or disillusion.

One summer for instance Uncle Howard bought a gasoline launch. It was a very old launch, laid up for sale on a main-street lot in the little lakeside town near which the family was spending the summer. Since he was a landsman with even less curiosity about navigation than about gasoline engines, he never attempted to get the launch moved to the waterfront. When the family came into town for supplies he would buy a bag of apples—for he was still a country boy at heart—and then go off to sit in his pleasure craft, eating his apples and reading his paper. Eventually the launch was disposed of and Uncle Howard parted with it without profit and also without regret. In acquiring it he had paid his tribute to an age that could invent the gasoline engine and that was all the satisfaction he required.

It was characteristic of Uncle Howard that he bought a used motor-car as soon as motor-cars came within his price-range. The car was a very old Stoddard-Dayton and it is probable that it fell within Uncle Howard's price-range from sheer inertia. The Stoddard-Dayton was a seven-passenger touring model and its interior was lined like a carpenter's apron with pockets, all stuffed with road maps of territories over which the Stoddard-Dayton would never again find the strength to travel. Having bought it, Uncle Howard lost interest in it completely and turned it over to his family for what expiring life remained in it.

AUNT CHRISSIE was terrified of the Stoddard-Dayton and for good reason. For while almost impossibly hard to start it was quite as difficult to stop once the motor had turned over. It simply went on till it developed engine trouble, which fortunately happened quite frequently. In those days, however, traffic rules were lenient and traffic signs infrequent, so the family made what use it could of the Stoddard-Dayton; all except Aunt Chrissie who refused to set foot in it. She was a deeply religious woman and one day when a merry party of young people set out for a ride she retired to the back of the house to pray for her loved ones, whom she was convinced she would never see again. She continued to pray the rest of the afternoon but when she finally looked out of the front window the party was exactly where she had seen it last, this being one of the Stoddard - Dayton's intransigent days when nothing could persuade it to budge. Aunt Chrissie always regarded this as an answer to prayer.

After the Stoddard-Dayton, Uncle Howard bought one or two other stately wrecks which seemed to operate, like Uncle Howard himself, almost entirely by whim. Having bought them he took no further interest either in the troubles of the cars or the complaints of the people who drove them. He probably felt that his sons had inherited his invincible ignorance of mechanics; and he certainly believed that all motors of any age were by their nature mysterious and intractable. Since he was completely innocent of period snobbery the appearance of the family car never troubled him. Outward shabbiness had no significance for Uncle Howard so long as a thing retained, even in decay, some evidence of former grandeur.

It is probable that Uncle Howard's one active encounter with mechanics would never have been heard of if the matter hadn't got into the papers. Certainly Uncle Howard would hardly have given a voluntary account of it to the family, for he was a deeply reticent man and never more uncommunicative — or unrepentant — than when he was in the wrong.

His own version of the affair was that he had gone into the automobile showroom to see the manager about an order of wall-siding, which happened to be Uncle Howard's business. The manager was temporarily detained however, so he fell into the hands of an auto salesman who persuaded him into the front of a new model in order to give a demonstration of how easily the engine turned over. The salesman unfortunately was called to the telephone at the rear of the showroom and while he was away Uncle Howard had inadvertently moved or turned or joggled something that set the car in motion. He said it was a simple accident that could happen to anyone.

THE salesman's story was that he had given a routine demonstration; and since Uncle Howard had assured him that he had owned at various times a Stoddard-Dayton, a Cadillac and a Pierce-Arrow, he felt quite safe in leaving his prospective customer alone in the car while he went back to answer a telephone call. When the motor started he assumed that Uncle Howard was merely trying out the engine. He didn't wake up to what was happening until Uncle Howard and the car had disappeared with great suddenness and violence through the plate-glass window.

It is possible to piece together from these accounts something of what may have taken place. To Uncle Howard, who had skipped thirty years of automotive development, it must have come as a staggering revelation that there were motors which neither spat nor sulked at the human approach, motors capable of responding instantly, with utter seductive docility. No doubt he intended, when he slipped into the driver's seat under the first impulse of mechanical curiosity he had ever felt in his life, to do nothing more than turn over the motor. Almost immediately however things got out of hand and after that there was nothing to do but let the sedan take its own course, which lay in the nearest straight line to the hydrant across the road.

The car suffered more than Uncle Howard who got off with nothing worse than a broken clavicle. He subsequently paid for the window and also bought up the car, on terms that he never revealed to Aunt Chrissie. The sedan after extensive repairs became the family car and was greatly enjoyed by everyone except Uncle Howard, who took, if possible, less interest in it than he had in its predecessors.

"I can't understand Howie doing such a thing," Aunt Chrissie said at the time. "It was utterly unlike him."

It seemed an odd comment to make on Uncle Howard. With a character so mixed and contradictory, almost nothing he did could be utterly unlike him.

• •

ACROSS THE AISLE

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MAY RICHSTONE

SPORTING LIFE

Could Manly Art Of Self-Defence Need Some Defending Itself?

By KIMBALL McILROY

A RECENT issue of a popular American men's magazine (go ahead, say *Esquire*, see how wrong you can get) contains an excellent article on the box-fight game, or racket. They are agin it; at least, they're agin the way it's currently being conducted.

As a matter of fact, it's pretty difficult for the most eager devotee of boxing to be anything else but agin it at the present time. And those devotees who are equipped by Nature with apparatus for thinking are more than a little worried, too, because there's an excellent chance indeed that one of these fine days someone is going to step up and ban boxing, at least as a public spectacle.

The way things are, too many pugilists are getting killed right in the ring. When a fan gets up and yells, "Kill the bum!", he really doesn't mean it. It's apt to depress a fight crowd for several hours to see one of the contestants removed from the ring in a basket.

In the good old days of revered memory, popular fighters often got themselves deceased in back-alley brawls over such things as likker and wimmin, and that was considered by all to be a fine, romantic thing. There's nothing very romantic about a deathbed scene in which a man in a white shirt is counting up to ten.

The two other factors which are constructing a shiny black cloud over the fight game are the type of character which is often associated with it, and the increasing lack of good fighters and therefore of good fights.

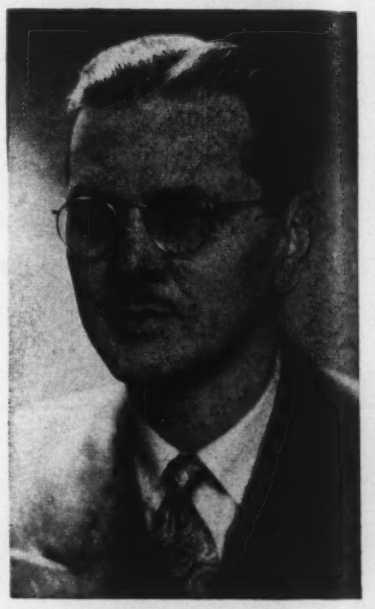
Strange as it may seem, there is developing a startling actual shortage of boxers. Previous wars have always produced a new crop of fairly good boys. This one didn't, for reasons which no one so far has been able to figure out. Moreover, a census taken by *Ring* magazine shows an actual decrease of about 2,000 in the number of active fighters presently at work in the States, in the past year or so.

One explanation may be that money is in fairly good supply in most places. Depressions produce boxers. On the other hand, the papers are full daily of accounts of the pugilistic efforts of the gangs of young men who wear tight-fitting trouser cuffs. The trouble is that these boys only fight when they have their gang around, and an arbitrary limit of two is usually placed on the number of fighters who can get into one ring at one time.

Boxing has always attracted seedy characters, but today many feel that the thing is being overdone. Too often the champion in one weight or another is described as being "managed by Manny Fink, the well-known racketeer". Narrow-minded lovers of sport are apt to cock a critical eye when some person just convicted of rape or grand larceny asks for suspended sentence on the grounds that his boy is fighting in Madison Square Garden next Tuesday.

It is a fact accepted by most inter-

J. J. Gibbons Appointment



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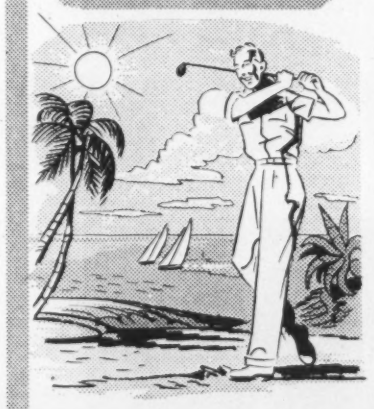

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ested parties that unless something is done, and that right soon, boxing is very likely to turn up some morning deader than the dodo. The trouble is, nobody is doing anything about it.

No matter which of the game's many faults is under discussion, blame must be placed primarily on the various boxing and athletic commissions. These organizations are far too often either venal or incompetent, or both. The appointments are in most cases purely political, and many commissioners wouldn't know the difference between a right cross and a right ascension. Where the members of the commission do know something about the game, they are liable to know entirely too much and to have all ten fingers inserted deeply into some pie.

As a starter, then, in rejuvenating what used to be the manly art of self-defence, we need a boxing commission composed of competent, honest and wholly disinterested citizens. A sports writer or two (if an honest one can be found), a prominent local lawyer, a couple of ordinary businessmen, it doesn't matter much who they are so long as their qualifications are right.

Furthermore, the commission must meet oftener than once a year. The tendency is to appoint a permanent secretary and then let him do the actual work while the commission meets only on those occasions when a little newspaper publicity may be forthcoming.

The boxing commission's big stick is the question of licenses. Like dogs and Canadian radio listeners, boxing promoters, managers, and trainers, to say nothing of the boxers themselves, require licenses. By only granting licenses to those who deserve them, any commission can clean the sport up overnight, if it wants to. It doesn't have to explain its reasons; it can refuse anyone a license just on general principles.

THE commission should issue promoters' licences only to men who want to make good livings for themselves by promoting boxing contests which will attract large crowds. It should look very carefully into the candidate's extra-curricular sources of livelihood. It should not issue boxing licenses to wrestling promoters, as dealing in phoney bouts is apt to prove contagious. In this connection, any athletic commission which desires to be taken seriously should wash its hands of wrestling entirely, and leave the regulation of this pastime strictly up to the theatrical people.

Managers' licenses should go, in general, to people with an honorable record for developing new fighters, and no record at all for having fixed certain contests in the past. There are lots of honest and capable fight managers, but you don't hear very much about them. Usually their fighters are stolen from them by interests not nearly so honest and capable, while the local commissioners look on with benign smiles.

The trainer—or second, or handler, or whatever you want to call him—is essentially a first-aid man. A sound knowledge of how to look after a boy who may not be getting all the best of it is his first requirement. He, too, should have a reputation for honesty and clean-living, because the easiest way known to man of fixing a box-fight is through certain deft ministrations by the second at the ringside. Put enough chloral hydrate in his water bottle, and this department could lick Joe Louis.

All this, of course, is just so much talk. The whole thing can be put much more simply. If an honest boxing commission sets out to see that the boxing under its jurisdiction is honestly conducted, the game is immediately and automatically cleaned up just as clean as the most violent reformer could ask. Everybody knows this, and virtually nobody does anything about it.

That's how to make boxing clean. How to make it safe is another matter, though here too the commission can carry the ball on most of the plays.

Most boxers get hurt or killed because they are not in good condition when they climb into the ring, or because they develop a very bad condition therein during the course of the bout. It's up to the doctor appointed by the commission to conduct pre-bout examinations to spot the boys who are in bad shape even before they lace on a glove. A stethoscope and an eye chart are not sufficient equipment for the doctor at this important time. He should have before him the fighter's record. If he's sustained a brain injury within the last year, he shouldn't be fighting for a while. If his recent record shows a string of knockouts, he shouldn't be fighting at all. Any experienced doctor should be able to tell, in the course of a few minute's conversation, if the boy is getting a little punchy.

GENERALLY, the commission doctor doesn't give much of a damn. If the boy has all his arms and legs, and is in sufficiently good shape that he's going to be able to climb the ring steps, he's okay. That's one reason why an alarming number of boys climb up the steps, but get carried down.

The second reason is that fights aren't stopped when they should be stopped. The referee is the only man with the power to stop a fight. (Even a fighter's handlers can't stop a bout, without getting into trouble with the commissioners. They may know that their boy can't see, but unless they can convince the referee of this fact, the fight goes on.) Referees are often fine, upstanding characters, but they aren't doctors. Moreover, the crowd hates to see a fight stopped, and makes this fact loudly clear.

The referee should be empowered to, and should, call the doctor into the ring whenever he is in doubt, or at any time any second requests it. Moreover, the doctor should be encouraged to step into the ring and end a fight any time when in his opinion it would be dangerous to continue it.

There's nothing very difficult about all this. The people connected with boxing in official capacities are supposed to be smart, at least insofar as boxing is concerned, yet any fight fan has seen dozens of boys in the ring at one time or another who were walking on their heels, who sat down in the wrong corner, who seemed oblivious to punishment, who by all the recognized signs were as punchy as they come, without any of the paid officials appearing to be aware of the fact.

In other words, it's not that the chaps who run boxing have got to learn anything; they've just got to be encouraged (there are stronger words for it, but this is a family publication) to put into effect things which they already know.

PRAIRIE LETTER

Paraguay Fails The Mennonites

By P. W. DEMPSON

Regina.

THEY went, they saw but they didn't conquer. That is the position many of the 1,700 Mennonites who migrated to Paraguay from the prairies last June now find themselves in. So they're returning to their former homes in southern Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Already eight families are back, with more to follow. But others won't be able to return, because of lack of funds.

Judging by reports brought back, the future of those having to remain in the South American country is disheartening. There is misery, and suffering and bickering among them. Their hardships began from the time they left the prairies. En route a number of older members died. After the Mennonites disembarked at Buenos Aires and transferred to river steamers bound for Paraguay, the weather took a further toll. It was unbearably hot in the daytime, bitterly cold at night.

When they reached their destination, they encountered near-primitive conditions. They had to live in tents in cool, damp weather. Fruit was in season, the children gorged on it, many became ill and 30 died. Nearly 100 of those who quit the prairies died from one cause or another. Mennonite leaders in Paraguay have urged that no more large groups be sent to the new land until initial difficulties are surmounted, and it is known how the first settlers make out.

Many of those who made the 6,000-mile trip to Paraguay are children of parents who came to the Altona district of Manitoba in 1891, and later moved to Saskatchewan, settling near what is now Gouldtown. Their main purpose in leaving, they claim, was that the Paraguayan government promised them complete local autonomy, including religious freedom; exemption from military service, import duties and national taxes.

Actually, it's difficult to understand why they left this country. At all times the Mennonites were worthwhile citizens, conscientious, thrifty and hard workers. Only criticism of them was due to their refusal to serve in the armed forces, take oaths, vote, or in any way participate in lay government. And many had changed their views in the past decade or two.

In spite of the tales of death, disillusionment, corruption and heartache the returning Mennonites bring, others now are planning to leave the prairies. Their destination is Mexico. The exodus is expected to number 300. They're not the least bit disturbed about what happened in Paraguay. In Mexico, where they plan to build a new settlement, they believe they can be happier than in the Canadian West.

•

Manitoba has taken a leaf out of Saskatchewan's notebook, and plans to record the proceedings of its next legislature. Equipment to be used is the new tape-type transcription. Members wishing to check speeches, however, will have to listen to the recording machine, since they're not to be transcribed to paper.

Under the plan, a microphone is installed for every two desks in the assembly. An operator sits in the press gallery, before a switchboard, and turns on the microphone at the desk where a member is speaking.

Saskatchewan began recording the proceedings of its legislature in 1947, although they were not transcribed to paper. Last winter, when the house was in session, a battery of typists did the transcribing and provided members with a day-to-day record of the activities.

Killer Mountain

Turtle Mountain, which 45 years ago killed 66 people and wiped out the village of Frank, Alberta, still poses a threat today. Towering to a height of nearly 7,000 feet just east of the Crowsnest Pass, the mountain's crevices are widening and deepening yearly over the gigantic rockpile it loosed on April 29, 1903.

Then it flung a 100-foot-deep mass of rubble—some of the limestone slabs were as big as houses—for two miles down the valley leaving a bald scar on its face as a reminder. Only a handful of residents of the old village of Frank escaped.

Today, a railway has been recarved through the desert of rocks while a highway also traverses the waste. But some families continue to reside in the path of what may be a future slide. Most of them, however, have moved to the new town.

Outside of a few bodies uncovered when the highway was blasted through, the 66 dead remain with their houses, banks, churches and stores, buried under 100 feet of Turtle Mountain.

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Annuity Business in Force	153,639,491
Total Assets	369,875,349
Surplus	19,234,976
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DEAR MR. EDITOR

Lambeth May Be Lost Opportunity To Warn Christians Of Future

IN AN article some weeks ago on the subject of the Lambeth Conference I expressed regret that, in view of the critical situation in which the Churches find themselves today, the Bishops had not adopted much more progressive policies, and, especially, that they had not been more generous in their relationship with the non-Episcopal Churches, that they had not made some declaration with regard to the propriety of the ordination of women, and that they had not taken some notice of the widespread demand for a restatement of our creeds.

In two following articles the Bishop of Quebec gave his reasons for maintaining that, under the circumstances, none of the things which I had asked for could, or should, have been done. Probably under rules and regulations of the conference he is right. Perhaps it is they that need to be changed. (The Bishop of London has said that "theologians are not the right people to handle the business of devising schemes of re-union.")

But I am gratified to find that I am by no means alone in this sense of general disappointment with regard to the outcome of the conference. The Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral in London, Dr. W. R. Matthews, tells us that "the Christian religion will not be the faith of civilized man again until it has been so profoundly rethought and experienced as to produce a new reformation," and further that "he regrets that Lambeth, 1948, has done so little to warn Christians of the task that lies before them, and to help them to do their part in the re-birth of the Christian Faith."

Anglicans look to their Bishops at such times for bold, progressive leadership and for breaking down some of the barriers of the past. By the time of the next conference in 1958, it may be more evident than it is today that a great, and perhaps a critical, opportunity has been lost.

Toronto, Ont. H. P. PLUMPTRE

Chamber of Commerce

IT WAS with great pleasure and keen interest that I read Mr. Sandwell's article on San Francisco in the December 18 issue of SATURDAY NIGHT. In your eye-witness description of San Francisco's festivity, hospitality and unique individuality, it seems to me that you perfectly caught the city's real spirit and charm, and made it clear why San Francisco is as beloved to "adopted sons" and passing travellers as well as to "native sons." My personal thanks and appreciation to you for a well-written job.

LEONARD B. GROSS
Manager, Publicity Dept.,
Chamber of Commerce.
San Francisco, Cal.

A Better Press

THE REV. R. S. LAIDLAW has failed to distinguish between news and propaganda in his letter of January 4. Not even Mr. Laidlaw would bother reading newspapers filled with news as he defines it. The ordinary and extraordinary conflicts of man, in a world that is never static, but always changing, will never cease to interest men and women. Because that struggle happens to include crime, sex, dishonesty and "outrages, banditry without end", there is no need for newspapers, reporting objectively the news as it is, to hide their heads in the sand.

Only when a newspaper is read can it become effective and successful. Only when it is successful, can it resist the political, financial and sometimes religious pressures which inevitably use their power to blackmail a starving press.

Unfortunately, perhaps, for Mr. Laidlaw, some of the "prime" items he wishes published on front pages are nothing but "views", and any editor would fire a reporter who colored or tempered his facts with views.

New York, N.Y. M. J. SEELEY

Purchases in U.S.

THE Front Page article "Towards Freedom" (S.N., Jan. 11) says that returning Canadians may now bring back under the $100 clause only goods not still on the prohibited or restricted lists of the Emergency Exchange Conservation Act, and you proceed with a typicaliy sparkling SATURDAY NIGHT commentary. But your premise is wrong. The deletion of Item 703B from this Act means you can bring back anything up to $100 *(N.B.,* cigarettes and liquor limited to two cartons or one quart), provided they are not permanently prohibited under the regular Customs Tariff Act.

This means you can bring back anything you can afford out of your travel ration except indecent pictures, counterfeit coin, used tea leaves, oleomargarine, Java sparrows or any other bird of the ploceidae family, and such other things as are listed in Schedule C of the Customs Tariff.

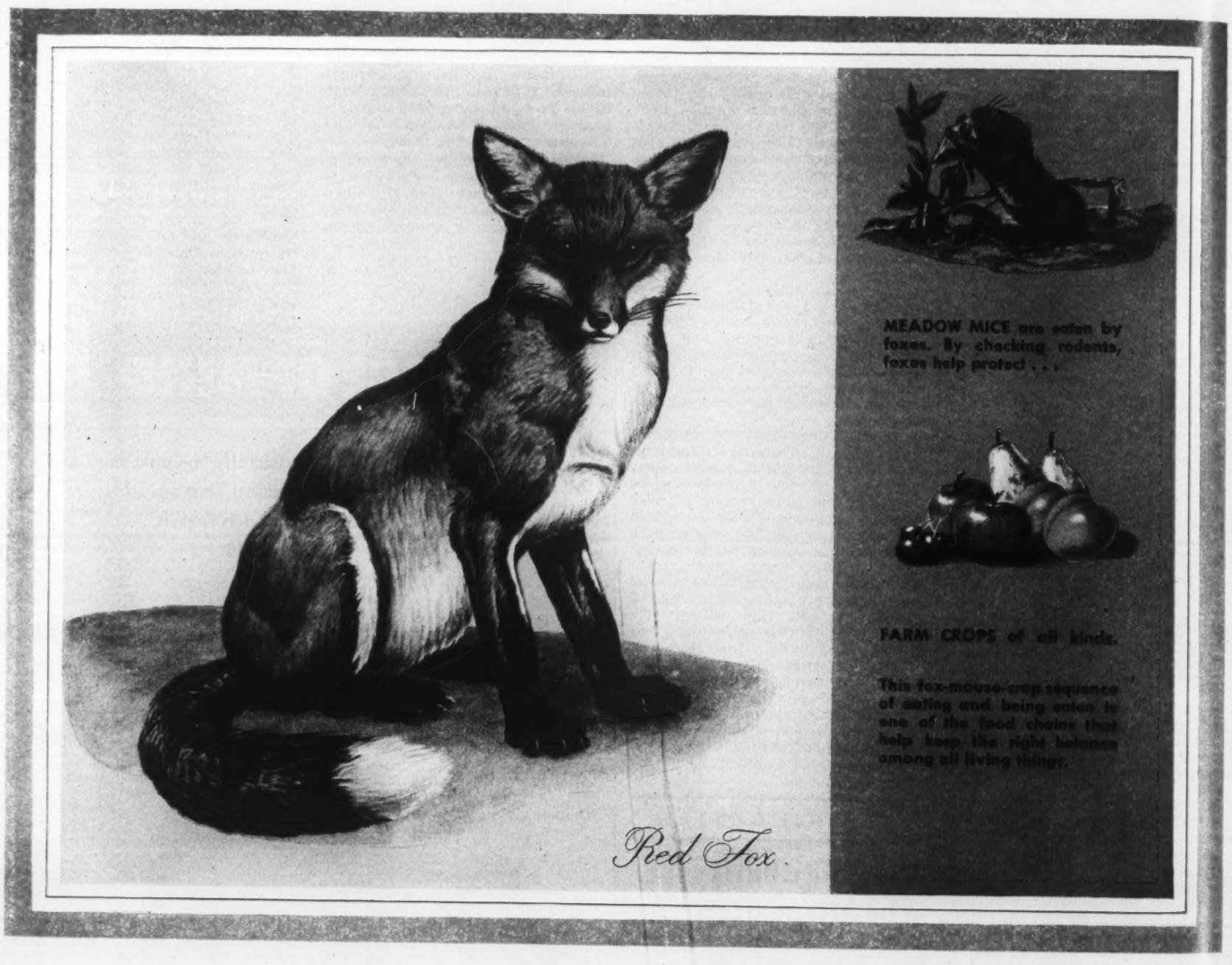
Ottawa, Ont. CAPITAL SCRUTATOR

Indonesian Coup

IN THE editorial on the Indonesian situation (S.N., Jan. 8), you seem to miss the whole point of the predicament. The question is not whether the Indonesian Republic was a Communist front, or whether Holland was defending democratic interests by deposing the government of the Republic. The question was one of defiance of the U.N. Holland's action was a military coup in defiance of U.N. procedure. As such it is fully as unjustified as Hitler's occupation of Austria, in defiance of the League of Nations, or last year's Communist occupation of Czechoslovakia. Of course, from where we sit, any move to thwart Communist infiltration is a relief. But that does not alter the fact that it was an act of unprovoked aggression.

There's no two ways about it. Either we accept and abide by the U.N. ruling as a supra-national authority, or else we regard it as a sort of lobbying agency, where we can advance our national interests by arbitration, in lieu of military force—and when such arbitration bogs down we call out our Marines. This is the kind of independent nationalism which the U.N. was expressly created to discourage and forbid.

London, Ont. H. C. FRANCIS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Before you kill what may at first seems to be a pest . . . think of how it may help you if given a chance. Remember—nature in balance is nature unspoiled.

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Nature Unspoiled —YOURS TO ENJOY—YOURS TO PROTECT

Bogies In Dairy Production Affect Butter Shortage

By S. L. KYDD

Back of the butter shortage and the butter-margarine controversy lie production problems within the dairy industry. Some are caused by controllable factors; others by such things as labor shortage, high operating costs and high beef prices which are not solvable by the application of scientific measures in animal husbandry and field chemistry. However, greater attention must be paid by dairy farmers to the already known methods of improving herds and increasing fodder supply.

WHETHER the final result of the Supreme Court ruling on margarine will be as disastrous for the dairy industry as the dairymen are predicting is questionable. Margarine is a legitimate item of merchandise in the Netherlands and Denmark, the prosperity of whose dairy industries was renowned in pre-war years. Ultimately, it may prove to be a useful supplement to the butter supply, instead of a direct competitor. As a full-time substitute, it creates a deep yearning for the genuine article. (Servicemen who did a tour of duty overseas will bear witness.)

The immediate result will be operating losses for many dairy farmers. In the period of adjustment to follow, the price of butter will inevitably come down. With continuing high production costs, from which there is no relief in sight, this can only result in operating losses for some time. The present high price of butter is justifiable. Whole milk, pasteurized and bottled for door to door delivery, competes directly with butter for the raw milk supply. Milk price increases have been widely granted because dairymen's associations have been able to demonstrate, to local authorities, that the dairymen weren't getting a reasonable return on their investment.

(Or, putting it another way, they weren't getting a fair wage for their labor. The dairy farmer works a minimum twelve-hour day, in this age of projected thirty-hour weeks. Odds and ends generally stretch his day into fourteen hours. One of Mr. Lewis' miners, if his demands are met, will work less in a week than the farmer does up to noon Wednesday.)

Blame the Dairymen

Whatever the final result, the blame rests with the dairymen themselves. They haven't produced enough butter to supply the demand at a satisfactory price, or at any price. They have, in general, been inefficient producers. The quality of their stock is not high. They have been slow in improving it. Improvement is necessarily slow, but the will to do it has been lacking in many cases.

They are entitled to some sympathy, however. Some of the elements contributing to the present short supply of butter are not controllable by the individual, or even the group. Labor shortage is the thorn in the farmer's flesh, rather than the price of labor; neither factor is within the farmer's control. Farm life has an ever-diminishing appeal for the farmer's son. Lack of help at any price has forced many dairymen to completely disperse good herds. A combination of labor shortage, high operating costs and attractive beef prices has sent many thousands of low producers to the butcher's block. This is good for the industry in the long run, because poor cows reproduce themselves with monotonous regularity, but it has contributed to the current shortage.

Our climate is a disadvantage that has to be accepted. It makes heavy investment in stabling and storage space necessary. The New Zealanders can deliver low-priced butter around the world because their herds are on pasture throughout the year. Ontario pastures are ready towards the end of April. In the Maritimes, they aren't ready until well into May. They dry up in the heat and drought of midsummer and most of them aren't too useful in the fall. The cattle have to be stabled for the winter by the end of October. Close confinement for six months of the year lowers year-round production.

Any sudden increase in demand for dairy products, such as developed in the early part of the war, is bound to go unsatisfied for a long time, possibly years, even if the situation is not complicated by other factors. Cattle-breeding is a slow process. Starting with two cows, it takes ten years to raise a herd of ten producers, Nature having ordained that calves shall be divided about equally between male and female. The mortality rate is high. According to an American survey, the average life of a dairy cow is only six years. She produces nothing in the first two years of her life and only pays for the cost of raising her to production (plus operating cost) in the next two. The farmer has only two years in the six in which to make a profit. For those dairymen who don't raise their own replacements, the price of good grade cows has climbed from as low as $40 in pre-war years to as high as $250 now.

Breeding troubles are becoming increasingly common. An alarming number of good cows are being slaughtered because they fail to reproduce. Bang's Disease (contagious abortion) is contributing something to this, but the chief cause is nutritional deficiency. On this score, the farmer can be censured for bad field husbandry rather than bad animal husbandry, though the two are naturally closely related.

The Germans have an old saying, that we are what we eat. It applies equally to our domestic animals. Soils are getting thinner and poorer. In many places, where there used to be six feet of topsoil of abundant fertility there are now only six inches of dubious fertility.

Bogies In Dairy

Only now are the experimental farm services beginning to stress the vital necessity of nourishing the organic life in the soil. This is an old story to the peasant farmers of Europe and Asia. It has been largely ignored on this continent. In theory, one cow uses three and a quarter acres of land—one hay, one grain, one pasture and a quarter acre of roots. In practice, the requirement is considerably greater.

There is hope for the future. Animal nutrition is approaching the status of an exact science. A growing awareness of soil troubles will hasten their ultimate solution. Soil amendment practices are becoming more widespread yearly, under pressure of necessity. The greatest hope lies in the revived interest in the manufacture of compost. Pastures are being improved and new tricks devised to extend the flush of spring pasture through the grazing season. Artificial insemination, which is just coming into common usage, makes available to the ordinary dairyman, at a price that he can afford, the services of high-index sires whose daughters will look better, produce more and live longer than their dams. It is possible to breed cows than can take the long winter confinement in their stride. Most of the world's production records are now held by Canadian Holsteins.

RECORD REVIEW

Credits And Debits Of L.-P.'s

By JOHN L. WATSON

AT LAST, after much fuss and fanfare, we have Long-Playing Records. The first pressings are now available at most retailers, as are the slow-turning player attachments required to play them. Long-Playing Microgroove Records — as everyone must surely know by now—are manufactured by Columbia (Sparton of Canada) and probably represent the most important development in the process of record-making since the introduction of electrical transcription.

The Long-Playing record, of standard twelve-inch diameter, will play up to forty-five minutes of music, or about six times as much as the conventional twelve-inch disc. Two factors contribute to this extraordinary compactness: the slow turning speed of the record—33 1/3 revolutions per minute as compared with the standard 78—and the closeness of the playing grooves, which average 225 to 300 per inch, as compared with about 90 on the conventional records. The groove itself is approximately 3/1,000 of an inch wide—just about the diameter of a human hair.

At forty-five minutes per disc, it is apparent that most major symphonic works can be entirely contained on one—or at the most two—records. The advantages of this are obvious: the saving in space alone—seventy to eighty per cent—will be a blessing to confirmed and extravagant collectors, as will the reduction in cost, which varies according to the circumstances but which, the makers assure us, may be as great as fifty per cent on a sizeable recording. The new process will eliminate the necessity of changing records—or, alternately, of listening to the clatter of the automatic changer—every three or four minutes, and will cut down the number of mood-shattering interruptions between records.

The new Long-Playing records are made of Vinylite, a homogeneous plastic without abrasive qualities which has already proved itself to be vastly superior, for recording purposes, to the standard resinous compounds and has the additional advantage of being unbreakable. The homogeneous quality of the Vinylite and the low speed of the turntable combine to reduce, to a remarkable degree, the incidence of permanent surface noise. Even the larger label (four inches in diameter) contributes (though almost imperceptibly) to better performance, the wide unused central portion of the record preventing any disturbance of the frequency balance by the needle tracking around too small a circle.

The serious disadvantage of Long-Playing records, for the average well-established collector, is that they require a separate playing apparatus: a 33 1/3 r.p.m. turntable, a 5-gram tone-arm and a stylus with a radius of not more than .001 inches. Columbia have produced a player conforming to these standards which can be attached to any reproducer and a number of other manufacturers are including dual-speed motors and dual-purpose playing arms in their newest models.

L.-P. pressings will be made from the same master recordings as the standard pressings and in every case the recording will be available in both forms. Key-letters will be "ML" for Masterworks and "CL" for Popular. The few recordings which I have heard struck me as being quite satisfactory. The reproduction was spacious and resonant, the range of harmonics was encouragingly wide, the two extremes of the tonal spectrum were clearly defined and, as I have suggested above, the surfaces were beautifully quiet.

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Last month I mentioned the handsome album of music from "The Sleeping Beauty" got up by Victor, with Leopold Stokowski in charge. Now Columbia has come up with a similar, though shorter, contribution —"The Sleeping Beauty - Ballet Music", played by the Royal Opera House Orchestra, Covent Garden, under the direction of Constant Lambert (J106). It includes Panorama, Pages' Dance, Aurora's Solo, Vision Scene, Red Riding Hood, and March. Most of these passages are included in the Victor set and a comparison of treatments is interesting. Mr. Stokowski has the lighter, less orthodox touch, his tempi are generally faster and he achieves livelier and more colorful results. His Tschaikowsky is frequently heretical but it is never dull. The recording, too, is brighter and more distinct than the English one.

Mr. Lambert, on the other hand, does a much better all-round job. His beat is more precise and his reading more sensitive, and there is a certain mellowness of tone which the American orchestra lacks. The recording, unfortunately, tends to be dull and the selection of music is considerably less comprehensive.

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THE WORLD OVER

THE WORLD TODAY

Tito's Defiance Greatest Worry Of Bolshevik Leaders Today

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

TITO'S quarrel with the Kremlin has come to the point where, in the last few days he has declared to a party congress that it is time to call the propaganda of Moscow Radio and the radios of the Cominform states by its proper name: *"an enemy, counter - revolutionary propaganda against Yugoslavia."* On the same day a report described Stalin as sitting in his box in the newly-decorated Bolshoi Theatre, listening to the editor of *Pravda* denounce Tito as a nationalist traitor serving the imperialists.

The lingering caution, sometimes still encountered that this quarrel is only an obscure Communist trick on the West, can be set aside. All the evidence shows, on the contrary, that it is something which strikes at the very basis of the Kremlin's control of Communist governments and parties abroad. I venture that nothing which has happened since the end of the war has preoccupied the men in the Kremlin more, not even the Marshall Plan, the Berlin crisis, or the projected North Atlantic Pact. For these men are dogmatists, and Tito has struck at their dogma.

There need not be the slightest guess-work about this quarrel. Lengthy letters were exchanged between Stalin and Tito last spring, before the affair became public, and Tito, incensed by Stalin's action in circulating the Kremlin's side of the correspondence among the other Cominform members, and even within Yugoslavia, published the whole correspondence in his own newspaper, *Borba*, and even provided a full translation in English.

Tito-Stalin Argument

Here is the argument. Stalin claims that the Red Army liberated Yugoslavia and established the conditions for the rule of the Yugoslav Communist Party (and adds the revealing statement that the only reason the French and Italian Communist Parties were unable to come to power was because, unfortunately, the Red Army could not give them similar assistance.)

Tito replies that the Yugoslav partisan movement had largely liberated the country before the Red Army arrived. The correspondence reveals Yugoslav resentment at the arrogance of Red Army liaison officers, with their pay rates and living allowances many times higher than those of the corresponding Yugoslav ranks; even going so far as to compare the moral behavior of Soviet officers unfavorably with that shown by British liaison officers during the war.

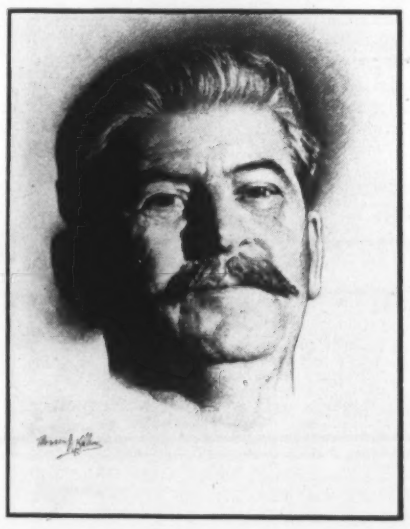
Another leading argument was over the tight control which the Kremlin tried to maintain over the Yugoslav Communists. Tito says bluntly "we regard as improper the efforts to recruit agents for the Soviet Intelligence Service in our country . . . This is detrimental to the interests of our country and cannot be tolerated." Further, he declares that the Soviet ambassador to Belgrade "goes beyond his proper functions;" he "has no right to ask anyone for information about the work of the party." Stalin denounced this attitude in his reply as "essentially incorrect and anti-Soviet."

Resents "Colonial" Role

The third main argument was over the proper economic policy for Yugoslavia. The doubletalk, the quoting and counter-quoting of Marx and Lenin on this point, have been sharply clarified by Tito in more recent statements. In these he has said that the Soviet Union acted like an imperialist power, an "old regime," towards Yugoslavia, trying to keep her in a "colonial role" as a supplier of raw materials, and hamper her industrialization. Yugoslavia, he insists, *must proceed towards socialism in her own way.*

This is Tito's heresy: his insistence that Yugoslavia has the right to determine her own policy. In his latest policy speech, a few days ago, he listed as the first point to be settled among the Communist countries "the question of the correct relationship with the Soviet Union." Here he finds that "it is especially important that the equality of small and big countries should be respected in a socialist world . . . . Socialist countries must discard those practices (i.e., imperialism, exploitation) which regulated relations among old regimes (Tzarist and Hapsburg)."

The other Cominform countries, he said, were using methods of attack against Yugoslavia "which can only be compared with the attacks against the Soviet Union in its early days and at the time of Nazi aggression." Yugoslavia, for her part, was defending the true principles of Marxism-Leninism against "the revisionism which is creeping into the daily practices of the unprincipled campaign waged against us by some leaders of the Communist parties . . . and because of that *our fight has spread across our frontiers.*"



STALIN IS WILLING, so he says, to talk "peace" with the United States. But in one of his confidential letters to Tito last year he declared that "the theory that there could be peaceful development of capitalist elements alongside socialism is a rotten and opportunistic theory."

Tito's leading party theorist, following him, was allowed to go a long step further. Piyade declared that "the Bolshevist leaders are suffering from the illusion that their authority comes from the sky, and is self-creative, mystical and absolute." He boldly reminded them that "they are not the only ones responsible for building their authority, and cannot do anything they like with it, because that authority has become an international asset."

In plain words, this is an assertion that the world-wide Communist movement has helped create Moscow's present powerful position in world politics, and neither can its views be disregarded nor should this authority which it helped to build be dissipated by false and autocratic Soviet policy.

There in the starkest clarity, is the issue beween Tito and the Kremlin. Tito claims the right to national equality with Soviet Russia; the right to pursue socialism according to his country's special circumstances; the right to resist exploitation as a "colonial" producer of raw materials; the right not to be spied upon by Soviet Intelligence; the right to suppress a potential opposition group supported by the Kremlin even within the Yugoslav Politburo (the members Hebrang and Zujovitch, removed at the time of the Tito-Stalin correspondence).

Other Satellites Affected?

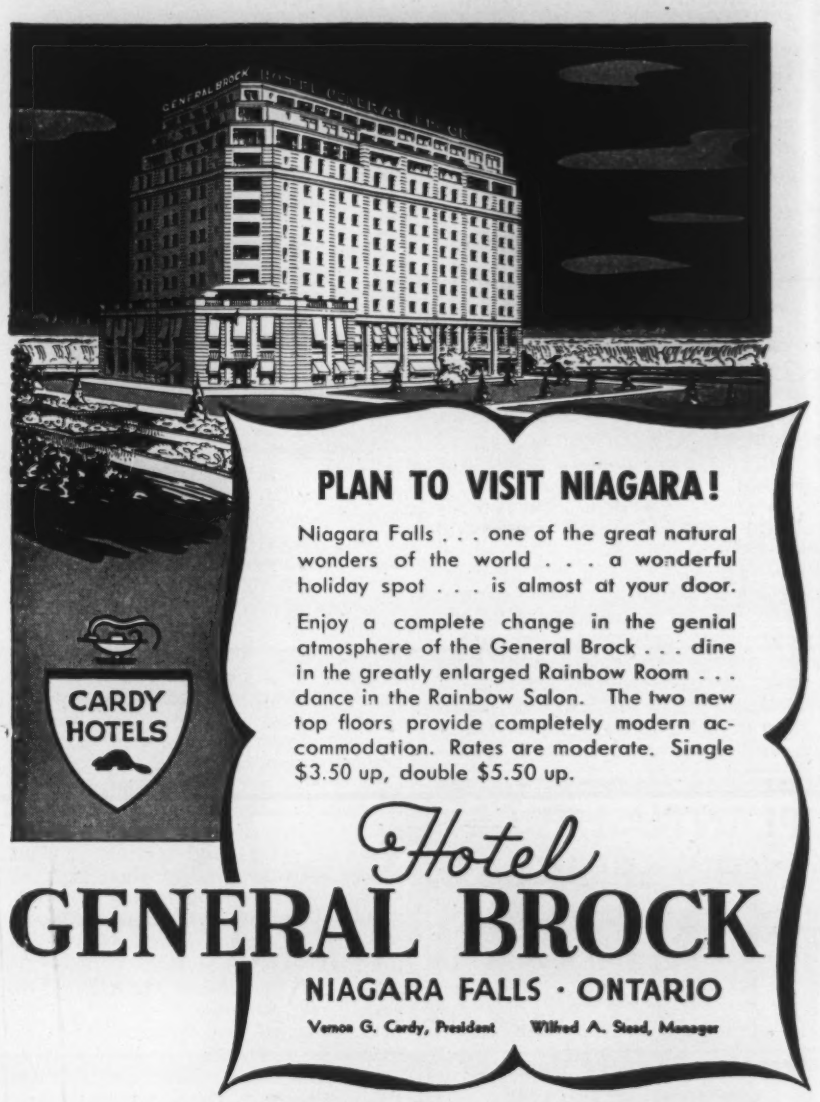
Perhaps only Tito, the one satellite leader who is not a complete stooge of the Kremlin placed in power by the Red Army, but who gained power largely by his own efforts, and is removed by one degree from contact with the Soviet frontier, could take such a stand. But he claims that "our fight has spread beyond our frontiers," that is, that there are Communists in the other satellite countries who agree with him.

And it is true that the top Communist in Poland, Gomulka, has been set aside for refusing to condemn Tito. The leading native Communist of Rumania, Patrascanu, has been liquidated as a "nationalist." Dimitrov of Bulgaria, formerly secretary of the Comintern, has had to denounce nationalism sharply as the greatest danger faced by the world Communist movement. And it cannot be forgotten that both the Czech and Polish governments wanted to join the Marshall Plan.

Against this tendency the Kremlin makes its claim of complete control over the policies of the satellites. Here is Stalin himself, in his third letter to Tito: "During the organization of the Cominform all Communist parties agreed with the unquestioned principle that every Communist party is responsible to the Cominform. The Cominform is the party-political basis of the united international front. Any policy of deviation from it leads to treason."

The Cominform, be it noted, was set up by the two most powerful members, next to Stalin, of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Zhdanov and Malenkov. Unlike the Comintern in its hey-day, the Cominform is not so much an organization of international Communist leaders as a direct extension of the Soviet Politburo, a control bureau to impose rigidly on the satellite countries and foreign Communist parties the policies decided by the Soviet government, in the interests of the Soviet government.

That is what Tito is defying. He has started a controversy within the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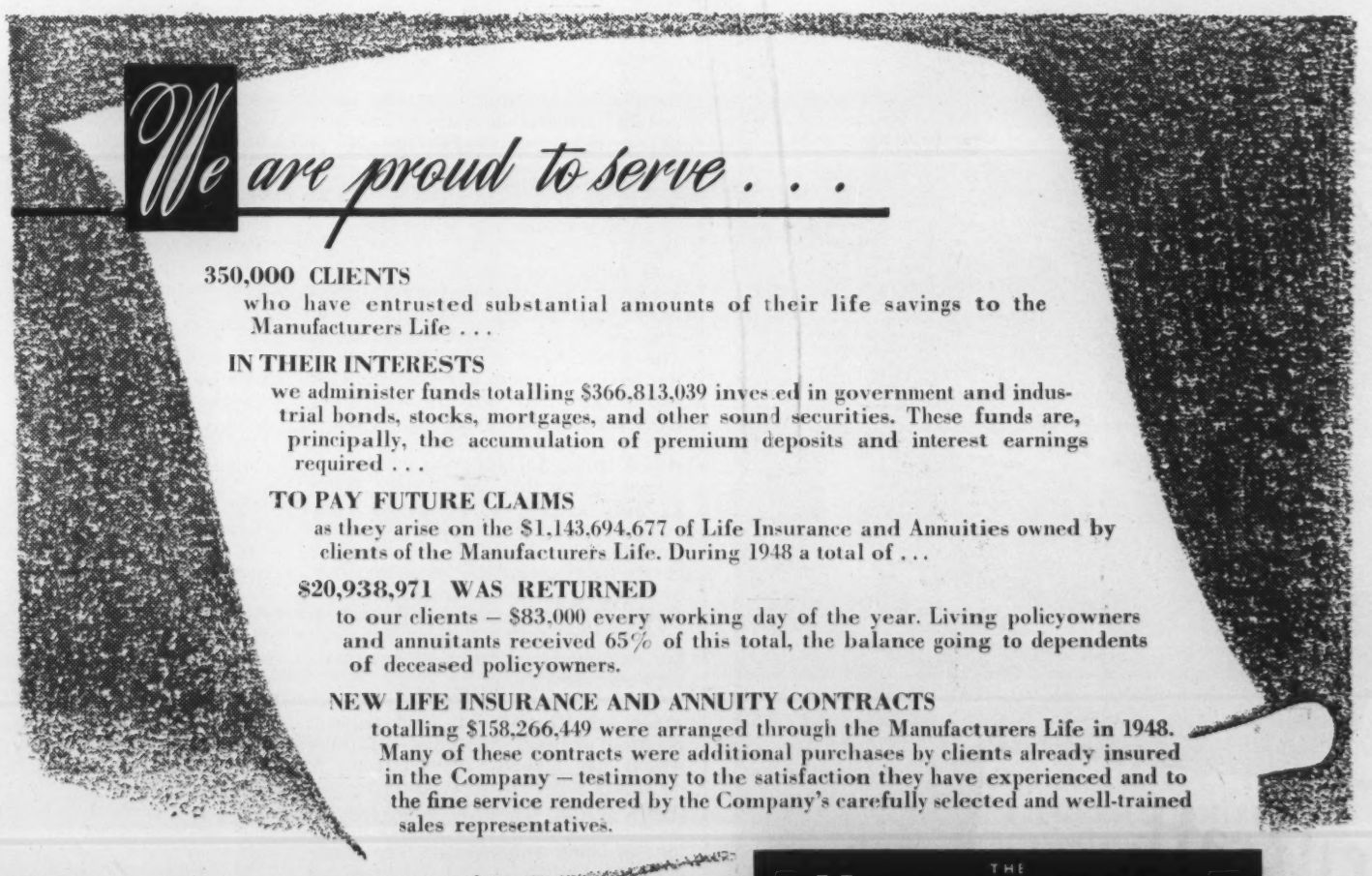
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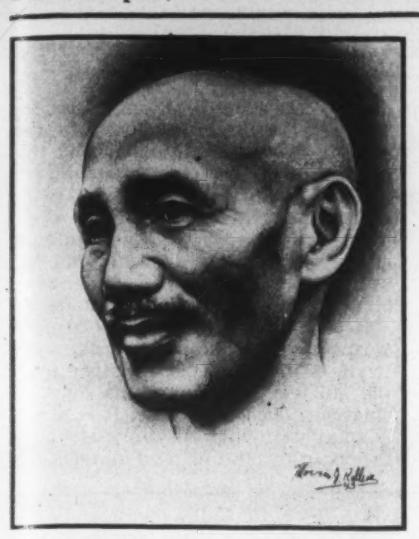

CHIANG'S troops are following him southward. It is expected he will be heard from again.

Communist world which promises to rival the Trotsky affair. In his press he has blazoned the ultimate heresy: *Stalin is not always right.*

•

CHIANG AND CONFUCIUS

One of the Precepts Chiang Overlooked

Though converted to Methodism, Chiang Kai-shek has remained at bottom a Confucianist, and in his books and speeches has shown himself familiar with Confucian concepts. Dr. William Hung, writing from Yenching University to the *World Alliance News Letter*, suggests that in his postwar policy Chiang has appeared unaware of one of the basic concepts of Confucian statecraft.

Confucius taught that a government must have sufficient food, sufficient defence and the complete confidence of the people. "Suppose it is not possible to manage all three," asked one of his disciples, "which might be abandoned first?" "Defence," answered the master. "Suppose one of the remaining two had to go," continued the disciple. "Let go food," said Confucius. "No government can stand if its people do not believe in it."

•

SCANDINAVIAN SPLIT

Sweden Will Not Join Western Pact

Denmark, Norway and Sweden were invited unofficially some time ago to join the North Atlantic Pact. More lately they have been pressed warmly to become charter members, when it is signed shortly. Since October they have been discussing the question intensely among themselves.

The Norwegians, having tasted the full rigors of war, invasion and occupation, are strong for joining forces with the West. The Danes, who experienced no fighting and a milder occupation, have been inclined to join, but in the recent top-level Copenhagen Conference divided equally on the question. The Swedes, whose neutrality and modest military strength has kept them out of both world wars, stand firm for a neutral Scandinavian Defence Union.

The Swedish argument, which is beginning to impress the Danes, is this: If the Scandinavian countries join in a pact with the West and accept arms in return for a commitment to open their air bases and harbors, and the entrance to the Baltic, to the Western Allies, the Soviets are bound to react sharply.

The Norwegians—and some Swedes and Danes—argue against this that no real neutrality is possible any more, as shown by the fact that, while unoccupied, Sweden had to permit German troop transit in the last war, and had her trade with the outside world cut to the bone. They say that the Soviets would be bound to regard the Scandinavian countries as potential allies of the West in any case, and would take steps to avert this.

The only real security for Scandinavia, according to this view, is to join in advance with the Western side, on which all its inclinations and interests lie, and help make its strength so overwhelming that the Soviets would not challenge it.

Archibald Lampman 1861-1899: What We Lost

By E. K. BROWN

THE night of February 9, 1899, was cold and still in Ottawa. Snow fell steadily and heavily. In a house at the corner of Bay and Slater streets, within a few minutes' walk of Parliament Hill, a clerk in the Post Office department was dying at the age of thirty-seven. His death at one o'clock in the morning of the 10th is, I believe, the most grievous loss our poetry has ever sustained.

Archibald Lampman was the only Canadian poet of his generation whose life was cut tragically short. Wilfred Campbell died in his late fifties; Bliss Carman in his late sixties; Charles G. D. Roberts, Frederick G. Scott, and Duncan Campbell Scott in their eighties. But it will certainly be said that short as his life was Lampman had done all that was in him to do, that he would have walked in the same tracks, perhaps more and more surely, up to his ninetieth year.

I do not believe that he would. I believe that Lampman had accomplished one of the two great aims he had, and that he had barely begun to accomplish the other.

He declared in 1891 that, much as one might and should regret what was missing in Canadian life, "for the poet the beauty of external nature and the aspects of the most primitive life are always a sufficient inspiration." To this day no one has captured as Lampman did the beauty of the Canadian landscape, the march of the seasons in their astonishing extremes, the passing of day and night, land and water, storm and stillness, the fields at the city's edge and the untrodden wilds. Even if he had lived to the age of Duncan Scott he could not have added much that was unexpected to the record of nature as he saw and heard it.

Nature Not Petty

Narrow minds sometimes dismiss Lampman as a mere nature poet. So it might be said that Sappho was a mere love poet. Nature is not a petty subject. It cannot be exhausted, although perhaps after a while a poet may come to think that he has exhausted all that he can say about it. Lampman's eyes and ears were too sharp and his spirit too appreciative for him ever to exhaust what nature impressed upon him, or what he felt about her. At eighty I have no doubt the coming of spring or the break-up of summer would have moved him deeply. "October with its rain of ruined leaves"—one of his most beautiful lines—is never quite the same October if one has the least flexibility or responsiveness.

But in the declaration of 1891 Lampman coupled with nature "the aspects of the most primitive life." You will not find much about these in the five hundred pages of his poetry. The poems that do not relate to nature relate to his own moods and thoughts; and there was not much that was primitive in these. He was a scholarly man, who kept up the Greek and Latin he had learned at school and college, and preferred Sophocles to Browning or Whitman. He was a highly modern and sophisticated lover as his extraordinary sequence "Portrait in Six Sonnets" will prove.

Significant Change

What chance was there that he would treat primitive life? Two things we know. The first is that in the final years of his life his prosody underwent significant change—it became more daring and more free, responding, I have always thought, to the practice of his intimate associate Duncan Campbell Scott. I had the temerity to question Duncan Scott about the change in Lampman's prosody, and about a possible impact of his writing on that of his friend. Scott agreed that Lampman was moving towards a much greater freedom in form, and modest man that he was, did not repel the suggestion that his own experiments had affected Lampman. The other thing we know is that in the last year of his life Lampman wrote a longish poem notably unlike anything that had preceded it. This is "At the Long Sault," which I was able to decipher from the smudged, pencil-written scribbler in which his last poems were drafted. It was "At the Long Sault," more than anything else we have of Lampman's, that led Duncan Scott to say "He had not reached his limit or his perfection, and, to recall and adapt words of Sturge Moore, he was turning leaves in some book that Death forbade him to write."

Not only is "At the Long Sault" a picture from Canadian history: what is much more significant, when Lampman turned to our history, he picked one of its most terrible and violent pages. He takes us into the "savage heart of the wild"; he draws the Indian foe in the darkest and most ferocious colors; he finds for the battle an image that is without a parallel in his poetry for force and near-brutality, he uses a line and a strophe that have a sweep and force for which his earlier poetry had not quite prepared us. The terrible and violent page is the more effective because he introduces it and follows it with passages in which his habitual gentleness and tranquillity are in complete order.

Rewritten Many Times

This is one of the poems that Lampman worked and reworked. Every part of it was written many times. The version that seemed to Duncan Scott and me the most nearly definitive was full of erasures and barrings-out. The stuff in which he was working was new to him, and yet he was imposing on it a pattern of unusual intricacy. He did not succeed in giving to the stuff the high finish that makes his most successful nature poems so completely realized. He was engaged in a first attempt.

If Lampman had lived beyond that February night in 1899 he might have given us a series of poems on the events of our history not unlike E. J. Pratt's "Brébeuf and His Brethren"; or he might have turned from the past to the present and written of the Indians in the wilder parts of the country as Scott did; or even have produced narratives of strange and terrible events in outlying farmhouses and pioneer villages.

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THE BOOKSHELF
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A Gay And Charming Excursion Into The Land of Half-Truth

By EDWARD EARL

THE LUNGFISH, THE DODO AND THE UNICORN—by Willy Ley—*Macmillan*—$5.00.

ALTHOUGH the fact is not a particularly inspiring one, man (that is you) is the true "bonehead," the thickness of his skull much greater than even that of the gigantic gorilla. That doesn't surprise you? Well, how about this one—did you know that teddybears were fashioned after the stuffed specimen of a koala — and that koalas inhabited the earth for a minimum of a couple of million years before the first teddybear of commerce was made? Isn't that wonderful material for a quiz program?

Furthermore, there *is*—or *was*—such a thing as a basilisk. Naturally the modern reader is familiar with "basilisk stares," but to paraphrase a contemporary, it is much better to hear of one than be one, for the basilisk is—or was—a horrid monster. Half rooster, half serpent with fiery eyes and a small, golden crown on its head. If you wanted to kill it, you could only do so by holding up a mirror in such a way that the basilisk would frighten itself to death at its own image. Ridiculous? Not at all. It was a common belief in the 13th century.

Ah well, you may say complacently, that was a long time ago. We know better today. But with a certain erudite and unholy glee, the author of this delightful book proves quite conclusively that many of your fancied notions are just that.

For instance, take the unicorn. As a matter of incidental interest only, there are seven mentions of the unicorn in the Bible, three of them in the Psalms. As a type of animal with one horn in the middle of its forehead, the unicorn is not a legendary character at all for he can be created from one of our present day cattle, simply by transplanting the horn buds. But man forgot this for a long time. Nor is it generally known that

LESLIE KARK

Christian mythology slowly but surely made the unicorn a slave to virgins. According to ancient tradition the unicorn could not be captured, but the new Christian legend found an exception. Yes, it could be captured, but not by a man. A virgin must go into the forest where the unicorn roams and wait there patiently. Then, after a little while, the unicorn would come and put its horn into the lap of the virgin, lose its power and fierceness, and fall asleep. Whereupon the hunters would then come and take the royal beast prisoner.

As Willy Ley points out, "this Christian myth has, strangely enough, baffled learned commentators for centuries, and the more learned and more bigoted was the commentator the more he was baffled. Actually, the explanation is very simple; one has only to know that the unicorn had become the symbol of royal power, which happens to be the same as manly power."

As a matter of fact, St. Bernard, *the* St. Bernard was thoroughly disgusted with the riotous imagination of the artists of his time who invented and depicted such oddities. Scolding them roundly in his text he said: "What business have those ridiculous monstrosities, those amazingly freakish beauties and marvelously beautiful freaks in the cloisters right in front of the eyes of the monks who are supposed to be reading or meditating? Here you have a serpent's tail attached to a quadruped and there a mammal's head attached to a fish's body. There you have a creature that is half horse and half goat, and here one with horns and the rear end of a horse . . . Great God, if they do not feel shame about the nonsense they produce why don't they at least shun the expense!"

Offhand, a book about zoology and the development of man from animal may not sound either entertaining or cozy. It might not ordinarily be so except for Willy Ley's extraordinary grasp of his subject and humorous approach. Under his deft guidance, however, you are quite likely to be completely fascinated by his odd excursions into science and legend where truths and half-truths blend.

For instance, the story of "the lungfish that made history" is a most exciting description of the missing link between fish and amphibian—and it's still alive. It may sound weird but it's probably true that the giant dragonflies of the Carboniferous Period (roughly 1,630,000,000 years before the beginning of unicellular life)—measuring two feet and a half from wing tip to wing tip—may have heard the curious gulping sounds the Ceratodus makes when it comes to the surface every hour to renew the air in its single lung.

And throughout the whole book, the author's approach is a lighthearted one, mildly scoffing at the human race which still persists in clinging to cherished traditions.

Problem Shots

BOWLS—by H. P. Webber—*Clarke, Irwin*—$1.25.

THIS little handbook, by a prominent English authority on the pastime, should be invaluable for the lawn-bowling enthusiast. It gives the history of the sport, a glossary of terms, sound instruction on everything from the proper grip to the solution of problem shots, and, finally, the complete rules of the game. Women and Bowls are discussed, as is the indoor game.

First Just Once?

By JOHN PAUL

AN OWL IN THE SUN—by Leslie Kark—*Macmillan*—$2.25.

THE English lawyer-novelist-ex-R.A.F.-officer who wrote the sensational "Red Rain" a few years ago, about the members of a bomber crew, has turned out a tidy novel about a young Frenchman and his affairs with a beauteous German wench on the Aegean coast of Turkey. This one is no "Red Rain".

Told in the first person (*via* an MS released after death), the story probes personalities fairly deeply. The hero is an idealistic kid, fresh from Oxford, and artless enough to think that love and beauty (sex appeal, if you wish, for Erika had plenty) are enough to justify wedding bells. But Erika's past pops up after marriage, aided and abetted by juicy rumor, until her poor husband goes almost wacky trying to square the reported operations of former or possible lovers, and sordid political shenanigans, with his own notions. He lies in hospital plotting her death, hoping to be first in *that*, at least.

It is a deftly handled piece of introspective psychology, perhaps a bit too deft in a first person story where the subject is running his own psychiatric couch. However, it is a neatly spun yarn with a somewhat out-of-the-ordinary theme and a trick end.

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THE BOOKSHELF

Never Bumptious or Breathless But Three Segments of Life

By J. E. PARSONS

MOUNT IDA — by Monk Gibbon — Clarke, Irwin — $4.50.

IT IS diverting to speculate just how future librarians will classify "Mount Ida". One will call it a novel, another a book of travel, while still a third will give it the label of autobiography. Perhaps there will even be a fourth (blessings on her head!) who will insist that it occupy the shelves given over to poetry. Well, the chief librarian will probably raise Cain over such a classification, but we are inclined to think she has some justification. Mr. Gibbon is a contemporary English poet of some considerable reputation (e.g., "Seventeen Sonnets") and while we would not damn his "Mount Ida" by calling it poetical prose, there is nevertheless the strength and the beauty of sheer poetry on many, we will even go out on a limb and say most, of its pages.

We were puzzled by the title until we discovered that the book-jacket bears a drawing of a hand holding an apple. The title is, therefore, symbolical of the Golden Apple of Discord which the unfortunate Paris, son of King Priam of Troy, had to award to the most beautiful of three goddesses, Hera, Athene and Aphrodite. It was on the slopes of Mount Ida that the prize was given to Aphrodite, and we vaguely recall that somehow or other this was one of the causes, immediate or remote, of the Trojan War. It is a splendid title for the book, for in "Mount Ida" we have three segments of the author's life, in each of which he meets a girl with whom he falls deeply in love.

Never in a hurry, documenting the minutiae of daily life with a faithfulness that never seems to waver and a freshness that never seems to stale, the author travels from the Channel Islands to Wales, from Wales to Paris, from Paris to Rome, from Rome to Sorrento, and from Sorrento to a ski-ing resort in the Austrian Alps. It is not the places themselves nor the people whom he meets that provide the maximum interest either for Mr. Gibbon or his reader. It is the emotions which they evoke in him:

"What we recollect is not so much the place or the thing, as how the place or the thing affected us. Perhaps the only real history is the history of the soul, and we recall everything by its emotional significance for us—a bright day, an exultant morning, a profound and moving sunset, these remain ours simply because they are a part of that history. We are at the mercy of a mood. Of all that life pours into our lap only a little seems worth keeping permanently, and this because we made it a portion of ourselves."

And, again, after a kiss: "To attempt to recapture such moments, to speak of them at all, is, in a measure, to give them their death sentence; for the heart will carry something for years in safety which, like the contents of kings' tombs, falls to a little dust when overtaken by the light of day or the indiscretion of speech." If you have any doubt at all, after these two passages, that Mr. Gibbon writes beautifully smooth and convincing prose, then we refer you to his four-page description of snow.

Monk Gibbon is a sort of Laurence Sterne without either breathlessness or bumptiousness, and a Sterne with both feet planted squarely on the ground. "Mount Ida" is a good book.

—Photo by John Steele

BERNARD BRADEN

This Other Eden

By JOHN YOCOM

THESE ENGLISH—by Bernard Braden —McClelland & Stewart—$3.00.

NOW that the radio script is getting into print, it is boldly knocking at the door of literature to come in and join the rather choosy company of other literary forms. Whether it will make the grade or be snubbed, as the movie script has been, remains to be answered.

Bernard Braden's collection of a dozen adapted scripts, entitled, "These English", written after his visit to England in the summer of 1947 and broadcast by the C.B.C., makes a fine spruced-up appearance on the literary doorstep, at any rate. The reader will appreciate Mr. Braden's difficulty in trying to capture on mere paper all the atmosphere and drama of his broadcasts, without sound, voices and music. However, the sketches will be interesting, if only to see how a radio script goes together.

Mr. Braden's project was to find out what goes in postwar socialist England, not by getting studied dissertations on the system but by talking with representative Englishmen. He has informal chats with a member of the Labor Party, a Tory, a Lambeth Walk resident, an 83-year-old lady who once served as lady-in-waiting to Queen Victoria, a Hyde Park Corner soap box orator, an ex-Bevin Boy, etc. He visits pubs, a pioneer health centre, and has a quiet week-end in Kent. But social comment these days is a fast perishable commodity and the elements of the documentary here, while hot in the original broadcasts, seem a bit cold Yorkshire pudding now. However, since Mr. Braden's emphasis is on the story and the drama the weakness is not too apparent.

The writer demonstrates a good ear for the English tongue, an ease in getting his interviewees to talk, and a strong sense of drama in handling dialogue. Understandably, in one summer's visit, the tendency to highlight that popular but nebulous old notion of the super-stolidity of British character, found in commoner and aristocrat, in pub keeper or industrialist, in a Bevin Boy or a Winston Churchill, has been too strong to escape. For this reason the series might leave unmoved a Canadian veteran who reached a more subtle, if equally sympathetic, understanding of British character bit by bit through weary months of waiting in England for the recent nasty business to end. To such Canadians, starry-eyed reporting about freedom of speech and how it affects proceedings about Hyde Park Corner, about the Pub as "a great English institution", about the sudden flashes of insight one is apt to catch in a cockney male or female, or about the current type of articulate young radical, may seem small wonder indeed; to some, about as evocative an idea as "Kilroy was here".

However, with the radio script technique the reader can find small fault. Mr. Braden is one of the best in the business. He has twice won the La Fleche award for distinguished dramatic radio performances and has contributed scripts to Stage 44-48. Illustrations by Canadian artist John Hall add much to the book.

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JACK: Hello, Bill, why the extra-happy smile today—stocks go up, or down, or something? Or did you find something amusing in the paper?

BILL: I was just dreaming over a news item that might have been headed "Mass Migration of Canadians to Switzerland". Just imagine being in Switzerland right now, Jack—snow-capped mountains in the sunshine, the warmth of a big wood fire after a day on the ski-slopes.

JACK: Hold on, Bill, you feverish or anything? There's no mass migration of Canadians to Switzerland that I know of! What's got into you?

BILL: Just a news story about 100,000 Lake Trout eggs going from the hatcheries at Sault Ste. Marie to Switzerland by air—that's mass migration, isn't it?

JACK: I read about that myself—a gift to the Swiss Government, wasn't it, from the Department of Game and Fisheries of Ontario?

BILL: Right! But I have the inside story on it from our friend Norman Spencer, President of Canadian-European Forwarders Ltd., who looked after that shipment all the way. They saw to its leaving Canada by T.C.A. plane, which was met by their London associates, Arbuckle Smith and Company, at the London airport. It was transferred to the Northolt airport, from which Swissair carried it to Basle, Switzerland. It was met there by their associates Goth and Company, who saw to getting it to the hatchery at Augst, seven miles outside Basle. The whole thing took place in a matter of hours, and Canadian-European Forwarders kept in touch with this perishable shipment at every stage of its journey, by cable.

JACK: Quite a change for the lake-trout isn't it—from the Canadian Sault to Swiss mountain lakes. Well, I'm not a bit surprised at Canadian-European's part in it—when they take on a job, it's done right.

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FILM PARADE

"Red Shoes" Adds Novel Ballet To Familiar Temper Tantrums

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

MOIRA SHEARER, the beautiful leading ballerina of "Red Shoes", recently condemned the English production as bad ballet and deplored the fact that the display advertising made her look like "Jane Russell in black tights." To the average or untrained eye, however, the ballet sequences here seem wonderfully brilliant and effective; and certainly no one could take exception to Jane Russell in black tights, especially if she could dance as Moira Shearer dances. It is worth noting too that the moving picture public which has never been offered anything much better than second-rate productions of third-rate ballet (*e.g.*, the embarrassing "Unfinished Dance" with Margaret O'Brien) is entitled to the excitement it is currently displaying over "Red Shoes".

The story is based on a Hans Christian Andersen fairy tale about a girl who is fitted with red shoes by a magician and finds they compel her to dance without rest till she dances to her death. It is an imaginative idea for ballet and would probably be as effective as it needs to be on a bare stage, without any help from the subjective imagery evoked by an inexhaustible production department. No moving picture producer however could be expected to risk that type of austerity program. Bare stage productions are the privilege of the theatre and theatre audiences. In movies *something* has to be left to the imagination of the producer.

The film runs for over two hours and might have profited to some extent if the producer had devoted less attention to the backstage tantrums of the ballet company. The egoism and irrationality of artists is usually allowed a pretty wide margin of tolerance, but when it runs to such lengths as it does here it can become just as tiresome as the bad manners of ordinary people.

In addition to Moira Shearer the cast presents Anton Walbrook as the company's impresario and Marius Goring as a gifted young composer who makes the mistake of falling in love with the prima ballerina. Marius Goring is attractive and virile in the lover's role but Anton Walbrook's performance may strike you as a rather high order of ham.

The selfless hero has always been a popular character in fiction; but as Sir Cedric Hardwick once complained after doing a stretch of blameless behavior in a Lloyd Douglas film, the celluloid saint is practically impossible to play.

Recent American movies have got round the difficulty by making the selfless hero humanly vulnerable at the end. Thus the hero of "It's A Wonderful Life" was subject to ordinary fits of bad temper when the domestic crisis pressed too hard, while Good Sam finally yielded to frustration and disillusion and went out to get wildly drunk.

English fiction paragons on the other hand display no minor weakness whatever. They are generous, innocent, tolerant and sacrificial, and naturally they are made to suffer hellishly in a world where none of these virtues is particularly conspicuous. To make things worse for them, they are generally ridden by some female fury, a wife or mother, whose assaults they meet with invincible sweetness of temper. They are Mark Sabre of "If Winter Comes", Sorrel Sr., of "Sorrell and Son" and, currently, Jonathan Dakers of "My Brother Jonathan".

On the whole the American paragon is a little easier to take than his English counterpart. At least it's a help to recognize the spark of natural perversity that lies in every human heart, no matter how deeply buried under virtue and sacrifice. It is also a help that the Hollywood treatment of the theme is usually handled with a certain amount of the superior hokum-that-conceals-hokum.

"My Brother Jonathan" is so artless in delivering its special message that it might almost be endearing if it didn't go on so long. The story is about an English youth (Michael Denison) whose brother Harry (Ronald Howard) has always superseded him in the family affection. Harry goes to Cambridge while Jonathan works his way through medical college. When the family fortunes collapse Jonathan surrenders his surgical fellowship in order to provide for his harridan of a mother and keep Harry in Cambridge. Later he surrenders Edie, the girl he loves, to brother Harry. But Harry is killed in World War I, leaving Edie pregnant and unwed, so Jonathan obligingly sacrifices Rachel his new love to go back and marry Edie. Meanwhile as a struggling doctor in a poor factory district he is continuously threatened by the local hospital board and an unsympathetic medical colleague. Brother Jonathan comes out all right in the end but it may not be worth your while to wait for an event so painstakingly inevitable every step along the way.

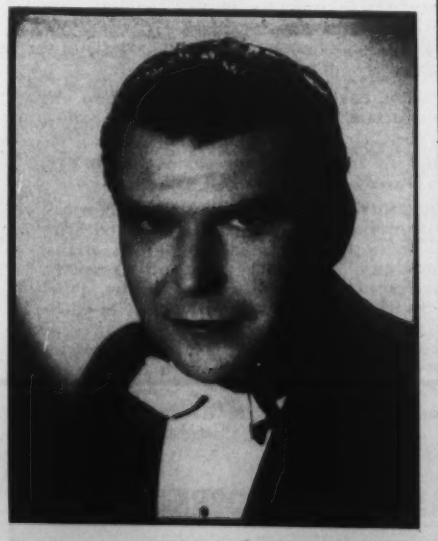
SWIFT REVIEW

THE ACCUSED. Murder drama involving a lady professor of psychology who tries to use her special knowledge to outwit the law. With Loretta Young, Robert Cummings.

THE PALEFACE. Bob Hope as a primitive dentist in the primitive West, mounts his special talent and rides it in all directions.

THE SNAKE PIT. A realistic and impressive study of schizophrenia and the treatment it sometimes gets. With a fine moving performance by Olivia de Havilland.

THE GHOSTS OF BERKELEY SQUARE. A funny English comedy about two very British ghosts who watch the course of Empire over a couple of centuries. With Robert Morley, Felix Aylmer.



Fred Skitch, faculty member of Hambourg Conservatory, in piano recital, Eaton Auditorium, Feb. 12.

School Experiment

By ARTHUR MIDDLETON

A NOVEL entertainment experiment took place in Toronto's Secondary Schools last month. Through the courtesy of the Toronto Musicians' Protective Association, groups of professional musicians visited the various schools and put on a symphony concert for the student body.

While the groups were naturally not as large as an entire orchestra, such meetings did have some advantages which the Massey Hall concerts lack. The most obvious one was the fact that the entire student body could attend. Indeed many students who hesitate to buy concert tickets for fear they may be bored, will sometimes realize by this method that good music will appeal to them.

Another advantage of the scheme is that the students may see at closer range the various types of instruments, which are explained by the conductor and illustrated by the player before the concert begins. Some students might well be inspired to the instrumental study in this way.

Perhaps the greatest impact is made upon the members of the school orchestra itself, for not only do they have the opportunity of seeing their particular instrument played by more capable performers, but those performers actually join with the student orchestra in playing simpler numbers under the leadership of the school music teacher.

Such an experience will certainly be treasured and remembered by the young musicians in our schools. We understand also that the professionals are getting a thrill out of playing for these young enthusiasts — a thrill which is perhaps lacking as they perform in one of their more formal concerts. The music teachers of Toronto's Secondary Schools appreciate very deeply the courtesy of the Union in making such a fine project available to our students.

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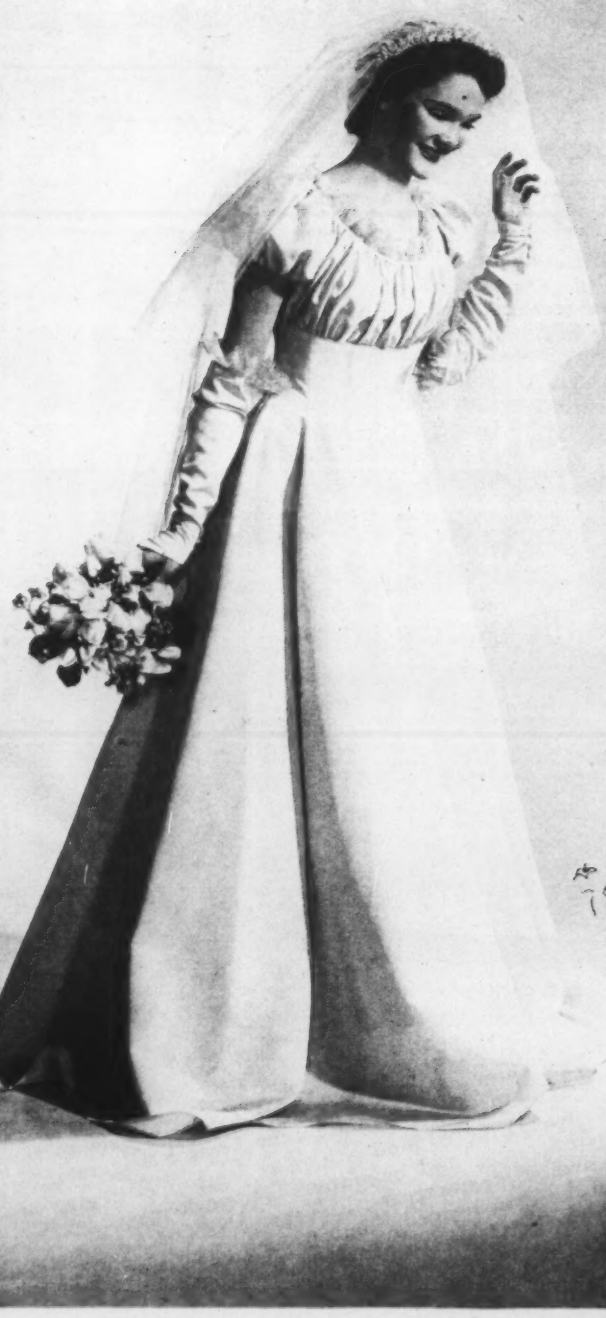

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Two Generations of Coeducation

By Charlotte Whitton

This year for the first time the Queen's team has a drum-majorette. She is Miss Marjory MacGregor (Arts, '51). Last year she was named Queen of Queens, the most typical coed.

THE most recent releases of the U.S.A. Women's Bureau show almost 17½ million women in gainful occupation, practically 30 per cent of the nation's working force, with a decrease of equal percentage among those in domestic work. Recent Canadian statistics indicate 1,100,000 "working women", about 22 per cent of the labor force, while the last taxation release suggests at least ½ million women taxpayers, paying annually $90 million in taxes on earnings of about $700 millions. The Bureau of Statistics confirms an estimate of 75,000 Canadian women with university education or its equivalent, and 20,000 who have proceeded beyond a simple "pass" course.

It is hard to believe, as word comes of the marking of significant 1948-9 dates by Queen's 3000 women graduates and 550 undergraduates, that the epochal revolution, in the social and economic position of women in this land, is encompassed within the last 60 to 80 years.

Though Mount Allison University admitted women to its courses as early as 1858, in all the Upper Provinces westward, Queen's was the first university so to risk its prestige and male inviolability. Oberlin (Ohio) had opened its doors in 1834, graduated seven women in 1851 but not until 1869, with the founding of Girton College at Cambridge, had the Old Land lowered the bars to the learning of women. The anniversaries, which Queen's women are observing in this 1948-9 session, have significance far beyond their own college, for the pressure for university privileges is part of the story of the emancipation of women in the last century and a half.

Mary Wollstonecraft's "Vindication of the Rights of Women", published in 1792, raised an issue which democracy could not long deny,—"if woman be not prepared by education to become the companion of man she will stop the progress of knowledge for truth must be common to all or it will be inefficacious with respect to its influence or general practice."

Explosive Item

But Mary Wollstonecraft's own unconventional views — and morals — and the excesses of the French Revolution did not commend either equality in education or the enfranchisement of women, as part of the brotherhood and rights of man, to self-respecting males or females, even in the new United States. As a matter of fact, the "Founding Fathers" dropped an equal franchise clause from the original draft of the Constitution as too explosive an item to be included, as did the Chartists in England in 1838. The post-Napoleonic depression and the dire by-products of the epochal changes of the first decades of the Industrial Revolution struck with particular suffering and savagery in the lives of women and children, always the first and bitterest sufferers in penury and social collapse.

The few and courageous women in England and America, and the fewer and liberal-minded men, who championed equal rights—Bright, Cobden, Disraeli, John Stuart Mill, Hume among the foremost — realized that the day could not be carried until women themselves were led by women whose undoubted equality of endowment was matched by comparable intellectual training and discipline. In this realization pressure for the rights of women extended to the educational as well as the electoral sector.

At Queen's, the first barriers fell without a battle in 1869-70 in the conclusion by the Senate that women were really "not excluded" but "just ignored" in admissions to the University, since there was neither regulation nor ordinance against them. The Senate thereupon, in April 1870, asked the trustees for permission to open "classes for ladies" in Rhetoric, English and Natural History and the gallant trustees acceded within 24 hours. So Queen's women are now commemorating the 80*th Session* to which women have been admitted.

"No Complaint"

Within five years some cantankerous male was opposing the innovation. D. D. Calvin cites him as complaining that this might mean that between dances your partner would "quote Plotinus or start a discussion of the integral calculus". But the Senate's reply was to admit women in 1876 to the regular classes in Chemistry and Logic. In the autumn of 1878, all Arts classes were officially opened to women, making this the 70th Session of equal rights in the Faculty of Arts, and this spring's Convocation the 65*th* anniversary of the first women — four — "laureated B.A.", one of them capturing the Classics Medal.

Part of the same anniversary marks the graduation also of the first three Queen's women in medicine. They are listed in the University annals as "Shadrack, Meshack and Abednego" because of the fiery furnace of persecution through which they passed at the hands of a section of the Medical Faculty before graduating M.D., C.M. It is a reminder of how comparatively recently the privileges, we so take for granted, were won for us. Mrs. Adam Shortt, graduating that day as Elizabeth Smith, was the pioneer who had forced the way. At the time of her death last month at the age of ninety, Mrs. Shortt was oldest living graduate of the women of Queen's.

The story of the medical battle is linked with Toronto's medical women. In May, 1879, two young women, Elizabeth Smith of Winona, Ont., and Augusta Stowe of Toronto, presented themselves for oral examination for medical matriculation before "Mr." MacMurchy of the Toronto High School, (father of the late Lady Marjorie MacMurchy Willison and of Dr. Helen MacMurchy) and "Mr." A. P. Knight, of the Kingston High School. There were but two medical women in Canada then (today there are over 400)—Dr. Emily Stowe, whose bronze bust has been placed in Toronto's City Hall, and Dr. Jennie K. Trout. They had been forced to go outside Canada for their training, then to take a year in a Canadian medical school. They had to pledge themselves to no complaint, no matter what happened, (and Dr. Stowe's diaries proves it was "plenty"), and then to present themselves for licensing.

Separate Classes

A. P. Knight learned that Elizabeth Smith was planning to go to Ann Arbor. He urged her, in view of the enlightened attitude of the Queen's trustees re women in Arts, to petition for admission to that medical faculty. Elizabeth Smith, born crusader, needed only the word and with three other "enlisted women" was admitted in the autumn session, to joint lectures.

Things went well for some time until the women students began ranking high in examination results. Led by one boorish professor, who made his lectures obnoxious in their suggestiveness, an element in the student body finally sought the ousting of the women from the Faculty on the threat of the males transferring in a body to Trinity Medical College in Toronto. The Medical Faculty at Queen's yielded, granting separate classes to the women students and agreeing to exclude new registrants.

But the fine old citizenry of Kingston were roused, as were Principal Grant and the gentlemen in the Medical Faculty. With the young Elizabeth Smith again active in the effort, a public meeting was held in the Kingston City Hall, out of which the Kingston Women's Medical College,

BERNICE COFFEY, *Editor*

"the cradle of this branch of education in this country" was founded in 1883, its chairman, Sir Richard Cartwright (later Dominion Minister of Trade and Commerce), its Vice Chairman William Harty of the Ontario Ministry, and on its Board, five women and seven outstanding Kingston men, including Hon. G. A. Kirkpatrick, Speaker of the Commons.

The City of Kingston gave quarters in the City Hall and funds were assured to operate this College until 1895. Then, the Women's Medical College in Toronto having been established in 1883-4, it was found unwise to operate two in Ontario and the Queen's College closed. (In 1906 the Toronto Women's College merged in the Medical College of U. of T.)

Queen's Medical Faculty remained closed to women until 1942, and part

(*Continued on page* 20)

QUEEN'S

Two Generations of Coeducation

(Continued from previous page)

of the gratification of Queen's women in marking this 65th anniversary of their first women "medicoes" is their pride in the 18 fine women undergraduates in that Faculty today. A recent woman graduate took the medals in both Medicine and Surgery and so many of the prizes in the Faculty that some of them went by reversion to others.

On two other milestones the Queen's women are marking "Diamond Jubilee" this session. One is the establishment, in 1888, of the Levana Society, the inclusive women's undergraduate body; thought to be the oldest of its type in Canada. The other is the granting in 1889, of a "Ladies' Department" in the Queen's *Journal*. To mark the latter occasion, members of Levana are producing a special issue of the *Journal* in February, in the week when its members will also play hostess to the men of the University in two "Levana Formals".

Own Battle Cry

With a voice on the *Journal*, the women moved on apace—and within two years, 1891, proved they were "persons" and got the right to vote at the Alma Mater Society, the undergraduate self-government organization, but in which they were not deemed eligible for election to office until 1917. At the hundredth anniversary of the University in 1941, a member of Levana, as president of A.M.S., installed the Governor-General of Canada as Rector of the University.

Queen's students tolerate neither fraternities nor sororities. Levana is the all-inclusive body, whose honor every Queen's woman swears to hold dear. The Queen's women have their own battle cry, on or off the campus—

Levana, Levana, Women to the Fore!
Queen's forever, Arts forever
Women's Rights—or—War!

Levana has a significance of its own. When it was founded in 1888, women were being closely watched as an experiment at the college. Its members agreed to devote its alternate meetings to Bible readings but (and Queen's women must admit their debt to a man), one of the executive, the fiancee of the German professor, on his suggestion, proposed as the Society's name *"Levana"*, the title of Jean Paul Richter's essay on education. Richter's essay, published in 1806, had not been translated until 1848 and was just receiving attention. Reactionary for 1949's eyes, its thesis was revolutionary then. "Since," wrote Richter, "it may possibly happen in time that all the men may be engaged in a war and peace establishment, it seems to me that we should think more of educating girls to be the conductors of our business and the managers of our estates".

And, looking perhaps far into the internecine jealousies by which women too often hold back women from the fullest use of the ablest of our sex in public office, the German Richter made a peculiarly prophetic plea. "Oh! Mother, above all other things implant and cherish in your daughter a love and reverence for her own sex."

In its very first Minute, Levana stated its purpose as "the spirit of camaraderie" and de Quincy's "Levana and our Ladies of Sorrow", published in 1845, early became as powerful a force in the moulding of the women of the old limestone university as Richter's pedagogy.

"Levana was the Roman goddess that performed for the new-born infant the earliest office of ennobling kindness,—at the very moment of birth—the infant was laid on the ground". But, immediately, lest a creature, noble as man, grovel on the earth, a proxy for Levana (from "levare"—"to raise aloft") lifted the child, bade it look upward as the highest of all created matter and to the stars, saying "Behold what is greater than yourself." So, does Levana recall always that from the earth man springs, but to the divine he can aspire and may attain.

Yet other anniversaries occur this year—the 30th of the naming of the first woman to the Board of Trustees, an honor accorded to Edith Rayside, B.A., Reg. N., R.R.C., C.B.E., on her return from the first World War in which she was Matron in Chief (Overseas). The first woman medalist, Miss Ella Fitzgerald in 1884, was the first woman named to the University Council—but not until this session—1948-9, was a woman named to the Senate, this distinction going to Dr. Hilda Laird, at present head of the German Department.

Fine Record

In a quite different field, the women athletes of Queen's are celebrating too: it is the 55th anniversary of the *first women's hockey team* in Canada, the Queen's women "icing" a team, in long skirts and tight Eton jackets, in 1894-5! No wonder a guest from McGill wrote back amazed to that still "males only" university, commenting on the "women's college spirit and their free unconventional ways".

But not until 1904, 45 years ago, were women allowed a "gym", and not until 1911, could men witness the girls' basketball teams, and not till 1917, girls' ice hockey. In 1948, the kilted Levana rooters turned cartwheels at the intercollegiate rugby games. Emancipation would seem complete if other things appeared less so!

And at the University this session women are in Engineering, Industrial Relations and Theology, as well as in Medicine, Arts, Nursing and Physical Education.

But these landmarks Queen's women share with all other women who have carried forward the enlarging tide of women's service in this land. In the common cause, able Queen's women have made their contribution. In education they are led by the names of the late Dr. A. E. Marty and Miss Jessie Muir, Dr. Geneva Misener of Alberta, Dr. Isobel McInnes of U.B.C., Prof. Mary White of St. Hilda's College, Prof. Marie Stock, McMaster, Miss Dora Stock, North Toronto Collegiate, just decorated by the Government of France; Dr. Florence Dunlop of Ottawa, and Miss Lillian Hudson of Columbia's School of Nursing. Keen women serve the Alma Mater—Profs. Mary L. Macdonnell, Wilhemina Gordon, Dr. Hilda Laird, and the Registrar, Miss Jean Royce.

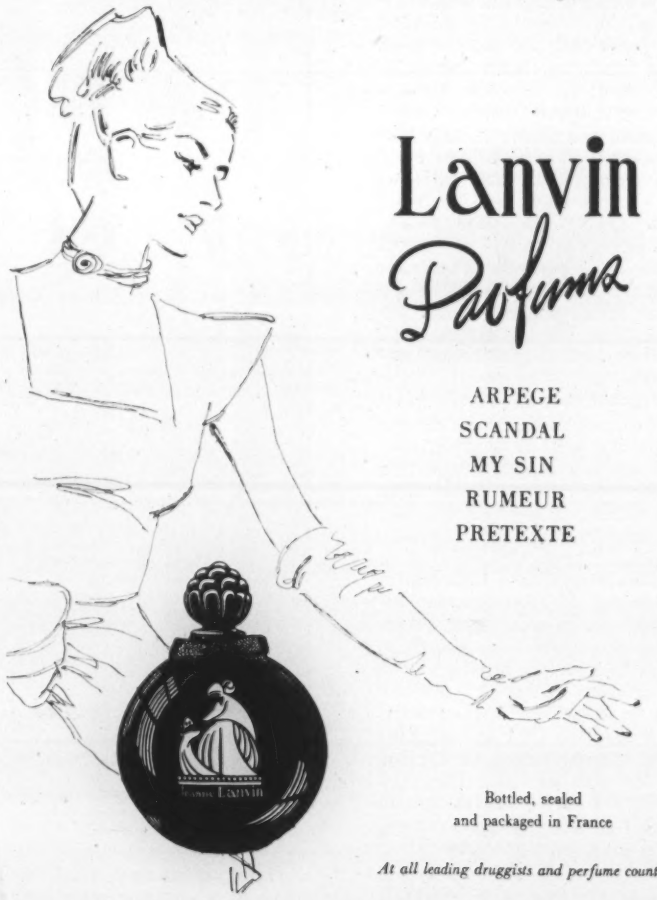
In the civil service, there are such women as Miss Mora Guthrie and Miss Jean Reid, senior examiners, Miss Mary Rowland, Bank of Canada and Secretary of the Rowell-Sirois Commission, Miss Elizabeth MacCallum, and Miss Marjorie Mackenzie in External Affairs; Miss Margaret Mackintosh, without a peer in Labour Legislation Research, and Dr. Christine Rice in Research.

In medicine there are the records of the graduates of the "old school", Dr. Elizabeth Shortt, Dr. Isobel Mackellar and Margaret O'Hara in India, Dr. Janet Weir and Dr. Janet Murray in the U. S. A., and the University's generous benefactor, Dr. Agnes Craine, along with today's practitioners like Dr. Marion Laird, New York; Dr. Faustina Kelly Cooke, Sudbury; and Dr. Mabel Connell in dentistry.

In journalism, Thelma Craig and Grace Grant Campbell have done distinguished work; in social welfare, Helen Mann is Assistant Director of Manitoba's School, Greta Macrae Andrews high in the Montreal Welfare Federation, Frances Macallum Crowther, successful in California, Eva Coon, General Secretary of Toronto's extensive Y.W.C.A., Lorraine Shortt, Senior Assistant in Ottawa's Civic Welfare Dept., Nora McGinnis and Marie Hearne have done excellent research work while Dr. Muriel Uprichard has just completed a remarkable nursing study for the Florence Nightingale Foundation in Europe. Last year, three Queen's women ranked first for three of the largest post-graduate scholarships open to women. Catherine Macrae Wright is a leader among our homemakers as president of the Canadian Association of Consumers. In public service Cora Watt Casselman was the first Liberal woman elected to Parliament.

The record could be varied and enlarged: it could be matched with the proud annals of other "Schools". It is all and only a part of the contribution of women in the maturing life of this land, something of comfort in its remembering in these days when the question so often recurs "What use *have* women made of their opportunities anyway?"

"The Best Paris Has to Offer"



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Some Food for Thought

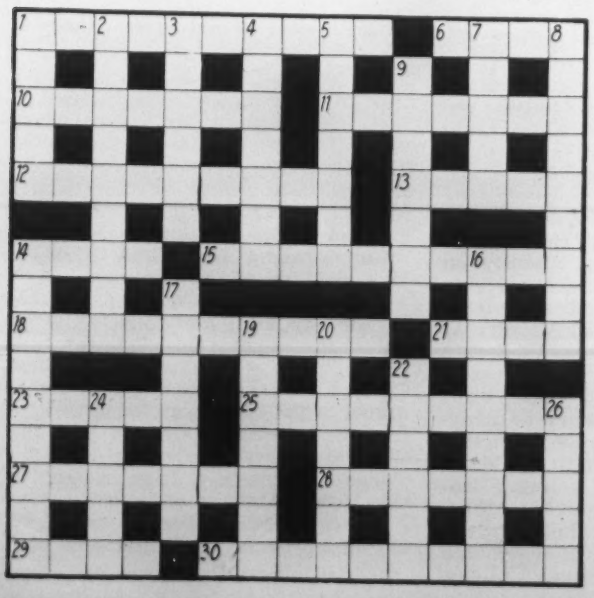
By LOUIS and DOROTHY CRERAR

ACROSS

1. Space 13. (anagram) (10)
6. Exchange it for a wasp. (4)
10. There's nothing in a little woods but furrows. (7)
11. Its fruit is cracked, no doubt. (3-4)
12. Result of a good crop. (5, 4)
13. It isn't dark down here. (3, 2)
14. Disagreeable apple? (4)
15. Produced by purple yams, drip by drip. (5, 5)
18. Did it bark at an historic Tea Party? (6, 4)
21. The tail of the mouser. (4)
23. Long (5)
25. Banish from society. (9)
27. It isn't even included with the others. (7)
28. How the acrobat ended up. (7)
29. Nose around for some time. (4)
30. Customs don't bother him. (4-6)

DOWN

1. Wise guys. (5)
2. A maid on the knee often results in these made on the knee. (9)
3. Levy has "It", but it's not very serious. (6)
4. Get medicine from the car in an Italian house. (7)
5. Shoot from a plant. (7)
7. "To feer the . . . . . oft cures the worse". (Shakespeare) (5)
8. Rat killer. (4, 5)
9. A master of mode in a pig pen with a tilt! (7)
14. A little lion by his den? (9)
16. Cinders spilled on little Edward. (9)
17. Many things are sold over it. (7)
19. A smoked herring begins to swell. (7)
20. Let us put the head in the salad bowl. (7)
22. Following one is some women's occupation. (6)
24. A forest as you like it. (5)
26. Berry of the church? (5)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Casanova
5. Rideau
9. Scorning
10. Skated
12. Elects
13. Derisive
15. Spelling-bees
17. Tight as a drum
22. Whittier
23. Scores
25. Opener
26. Varicose
27. Essays
28. Pawn-shop

DOWN

1. Coster
2. Stokes
3. Nonstop
4. Vine
6. Inkling
7. Entailed
8. Undress
11. Melinda
14. Bluster
16. Ugliness
17. Tow-rope
18. Tottery
19. Unction
20. Brooch
21. Asleep
24. Papa

(40)

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BEWITCHMENT

What Became of the Sirens?

By LISA VALYIOVA

THE other day at a party a friend of mine wanted to know what became of the Sirens, and though many wise and learned people were present, nobody knew. It annoyed me no end to find a good story suspended in mid-air. I thought and asked and read about it a good deal, only to come to the conclusion that I may not be able to finish it either. But I can try to bring it up to date, and then some bright analyst of current affairs can deal with it competently, to plague us no more.

In his piece about Ulysses, Homer tells us that the two lovely Sirens lived on an island in the Western sea, between the rock of Scylla and the island where Circe, the enchantress lured men to her home and turned them into pigs. The men who managed to get by Circe were fatally attracted by the sweet singing of the Sirens and, spellbound, they headed for destruction.

The only ones known to have resisted were the Argonauts, for they were listening to Orpheus, who sang more sweetly still—or perhaps louder—and Ulysses, who had been warned by Circe. He made his sailors seal their ears with wax, and had himself chained to the mast, imploring that no one heed his cries. They sailed right by, and it is assumed that the Sirens, chagrined by these failures cherished life no longer, but drowned themselves.

And thus, according to some story tellers perished the sirens.

To my mind this is a most unsatisfactory way of ending a story so full of implications. It is flat. It is drab. And it isn't even true. Ulysses had the choice. He preferred to resist temptation. First on the island of Circe, for fear of being turned into a pig. He would not have minded the enchantment, just the consequences. Had he chosen to remain with Circe, it would have been bliss, followed by utter contentment forever, since pigs are the only creatures who are at all times pleased with what they are doing—wallowing in the mud.

Wounded Vanity

Had he landed on the island of the Sirens—again, raptures, moments of happiness followed by utter nothing. The Sirens in their sweet song implied absolution from questions, doubts; in short they offered to rid Ulysses of all that plagued him. But he preferred to remain human and complain, and to have something to complain about. Yearning for peace and a place to rest his weary bones, when it was offered to him, he rejected it.

Unfortunately for mankind, Ulysses had no inkling of the consequences of his righteous action, far worse than the consequences of yielding. The most dangerous thing, they say, is hurt pride and wounded vanity, which is exactly what happened to the Sirens. Ulysses smugly insulted them by being able to resist their temptation, and you don't insult Sirens and go unpunished in this world of ours. He let loose upon posterity not only the wrath of the two Sirens—poor little things marooned on a cold, hard rock,—but insulted them so fearfully, that out of sheer self-defense they dissolved, each Siren into an infinite number of bits.

Now bits is a poor word to keep using on and on, so I shall borrow a piece of terminology from our latest scourge, the atomic scientists. They measure the radioactivity of waters and springs in terms of Mache Units, M.U. I shall call each bit of Siren S.U., "Siren Unit".

Thanks to Ulysses, there is an infinite number of Siren Units in the world. Incorporated in women, indestructible, released by death to serve another woman, endowed with great powers of attraction, these Siren Units are distributed at random, and some women have more of them than others. Those are the ones called Vamps and Sirens by the noble successors of Ulysses. Though they complain bitterly, I am sure they enjoy hugely the attraction of each Siren Unit.

That is the reason they keep inventing, selling and advertising the trappings which serve to increase the potency of the S.U. Fine stockings, heady perfumes, revealing gowns and glittering gems; bringing it upon themselves, they grumble and condemn females for bewitching them, and go on eternally admiring the witchery. It is a vicious circle, with a guilt complex at the bottom. Men, trying to make up for the insult are putting the female back on the rocky pedestal from which Ulysses chased her.

Some misguided person, ignoring the early legends, by logical deductions, (or perhaps a typographical error) has come up with the notion of "Sex Appeal". Nobody seems to be able to define it properly, for the simple reason that it is nothing but the attraction exercised by each Siren Unit.

To be sure, there were some S. U. loose in the world from the start. Ulysses must have known that, returning as he was from a bitter war caused by this very element. His deed just goes to show that sometimes we do not profit from experience. Ulysses insisted on being heroic and firm, on remaining human and thus inflicted a cruel fate on those who came after him. Men desire and try to resist, and are saddled with doubts and conflicts, thoughts and questions which make them human. One cannot be contented and human at the same time. Only fools attempt both, achieving neither, making things worse. For the Siren Unit, once its temptation is resisted is wounded and splits depending upon the depth of the wound, into two or more equally good and sturdy Siren Units.

The part the Sirens played was forced upon them; Ulysses had the choice. He has become famous, and had a lot written about him and his great decision, his tortures and quest. Little ink has been wasted on the lovely rock dwellers, who meant so well and were thwarted. You may not agree with me, and call my theory a non-sequitur, but at least you know what became of the Sirens.

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CONCERNING FOOD

Hearts and Flowers

By MARJORIE THOMPSON FLINT

RIGHT smack in the middle of winter there comes the day which honors Saint Valentine for his part in encouraging true love. Somehow or other a midsummer's eve would seem more fitting for this romantic occasion, with moonlit gardens, roses all over the place and a balmy breeze wafting music from afar. But the date is set and there's not much to be done about it, so the parlor sofa and a cheerful fire in the fireplace will have to provide the proper atmosphere.

Pure sentiment may prove a bit sticky for your taste and if this is so just read the recipes in this column, cook up a good supper and forget about St. Valentine and his little schemes.

If you do happen to go along with the hearts and flowers feeling, you have a very good excuse to have a party with all the decorative touches which you usually by-pass out of respect to the male members of the household, who are apt to be a bit scornful of them.

Table settings for a St. Valentine's party can be quite lacy and pink without upsetting any person's preconceived notion that a table has to have a white cloth on it before dinner can be served. Pastel colored table cloths are very effective on any occasion and very flattering to your china and silverware. If you possess a white damask table cloth which you don't use often for various reasons, we recommend a dye job.

For a white linen cloth about 3 yards long use 2 packages of dye of whatever shade you desire and follow directions on package for tinting (not dyeing). You can tint the cloth more evenly if you do it in the washing machine (it has to be wet before putting in the dye) and let it swish around for 5 minutes or longer until it looks right. Rinse in warm water but don't wring out via the wringer, just squeeze out the water the best you can and drape over the clothes bars in the bath tub (our method) and let it dry in an even temperature. Iron, as you would any linen, while it is fairly damp. This is the most tedious part but the result is beautiful to behold—all satiny and gleaming. It will require tinting when it is washed again but once you have done this it won't seem nearly as tricky to do the next time. If you wish to do eight napkins in addition allow for another package of dye.

With the background settled, gather all the flowery candy dishes, figurines and other appropriate dust catchers around the house and put them to their rightful use on your table. It should look as pretty as a picture.

For a Valentine dinner foursome you could serve—

Grapefruit Cocktail
(Pink Grapefruit Sections
and
Green Seedless Grapes)
Baked Chicken & Mushroom Casserole
Potato Croquettes
Asparagus Tips, Lemon Butter
or
Frozen Green Peas, Minted
Cranberry Jelly Hearts
Watermelon Pickles
Lime and Cheese Salad Ring
Mayonnaise
Hot Rolls
Ice Cream and Blazing Cherries
Party Cake
Mints Coffee

Chicken, Mushroom Casserole

1—5-5½ lb. boiling fowl
1 onion sliced
3 stalks celery
1 tsp. salt
Pepper
Boiling water

Cut fowl into serving pieces and place in stew kettle. Add onion, celery, salt and hot water to cover. Simmer until tender (2½-3 hours). Remove from broth. Remove meat from bones in large pieces. Skim fat from broth and strain.

Sautee 1½ lbs. sliced mushrooms in 3 tbsp. butter or margarine. Arrange alternate layers of chicken, mushrooms and sliced ripe olives (1 cup) in baking dish (about 10 x 6 x 2).

Measure 3 tbsp. chicken fat or butter into saucepan and add 3 tbsp. flour. Add 2 cups chicken broth (use part milk if not enough broth) and stir constantly until thickened. Season to taste. Pour over the chicken, mushrooms and olives. Top with ¾ cup dry bread crumbs buttered and sprinkle with ½ cup grated nippy cheese. Bake for 1 hour in oven 350°F. Enough for 6 servings.

Potato Croquettes

Cook 6 medium sized potatoes in boiling salted water. Drain and put through potato ricer. There should be 3-4 cups. Add 3 tbsp. hot milk and 2 tbsp. butter and whip until light. Add 2 well beaten egg yolks, 1 tsp. grated onion, ½ tsp. salt, pepper and 1 tsp. minced parsley. Taste and reseason to suit your standards. Spread mixture in a shallow pan and place in refrigerator to chill thoroughly. Shape into thin finger length cylinders. Roll in fine crumbs, then in beaten egg and in crumbs again. Chill until ready to fry. Fry in deep fat 370°F a minute or so until golden brown. Drain on paper towelling and keep hot in warming oven until ready to serve.

The Relish

Cut thoroughly chilled canned cranberry jelly in slices and using a heart shaped cooky cutter cut out jelly hearts. Place watermelon pickle heaped in centre of oblong or round dish and place the cranberry jelly hearts around the outside on small pieces of lettuce. Keep well chilled until ready to serve.

We are quite aware of the fact that the salad isn't red or heart shaped but we feel that it is the right one for this dinner.

Lime Cheese Salad Ring

1 pkg. lime flavored gelatine
2 cups boiling water
1 tsp. salt

Dissolve gelatine and add the salt. Let cool until it begins to thicken. Add 1 pound (1 pint) cottage cheese and blend thoroughly with rotary or electric beater. Add ¼ cup mild vinegar and combine thoroughly. Pour into oiled ring mold and put in refrigerator to set. Unmold and serve with mayonnaise in the centre.

If you are in an experimental mood and have never served any of the "flaming" desserts this is one of the easiest to start with. Otherwise serve frozen sliced strawberries over the best vanilla ice cream you can buy.

Blazing Cherries

Heat 1 no. 2½ tin Bing cherries in top part of double boiler. Pour into a warm heat-proof dish — glass, earthenware or whatever you have which will look the best with your chinaware. Heap the cherries in the centre of the bowl above the level of the juice. Pour ½ cup brandy over the top and ignite. Pass flaming hot cherries to be poured over vanilla ice cream. Serve either a slice or mound of ice cream on individual dessert plates.

The cake should be plain sponge, angel or chiffon variety either homemade or cake counter. You can frost it with Seven Minute frosting using the 2 egg whites left over from the potato croquettes. Tint it pastel pink, decorate with silver balls and, if you possess a slender drinking glass or test tube which fits in the tube part of the cake, ice it in and place in it a few fresh flowers just before bringing to the table.

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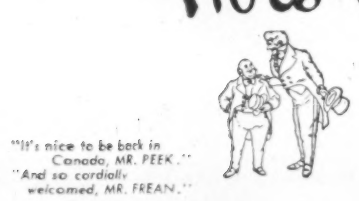

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What every mother should know about
Infant Diet

When Baby needs orange juice

Your doctor may recommend orange juice before baby is a month old. When he does, remember that orange juice is best squeezed fresh and used immediately. However, it may be kept several hours if placed in a covered jar and kept cool in an ice-box. If left exposed to air, it loses a great deal of its Vitamin C content. From the time orange juice is first given the baby until the end of the second month, it is best to strain and dilute it with an equal amount of water. By the end of the second month, baby can usually be fed one to two ounces of undiluted orange juice a day.

When Baby needs solid foods

Your baby is usually four months' old before your doctor suggests that semi-solid foods be added to his menu. When that time comes, there's a taste treat in store for him—25 varieties of Heinz Baby Foods—every one specially cooked to retain minerals and other wholesome nutrients in high degree—every one expertly strained to baby digestibility.

When Baby needs tomato juice

Tomato juice can usually be fed your baby to replace orange juice. Many babies can safely be fed more than two ounces each day. It is not necessary to dilute tomato juice with water.

When Baby needs coarse foods

"Bibbed" and tucked in the baby's own special chair—and usually ten months' old—your baby's probably ready now for coarser-textured Heinz Junior Foods. The 16 varieties you'll find at your grocer's include meat products, diced and chopped vegetables, 3 desserts, and also a Vegetable Beef Dinner—all nutritious and appetizing—all in the convenient 5 oz. *vacuum-sealed* tins.

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Heinz Baby Foods

THEATRE

Foy's "Shoes"

By LUCY VAN GOGH

EDDIE FOY is obviously a very good theatrical name, and the present (No. 2) possessor of it came by it honestly through direct inheritance. This critic remembers seeing No. 1 on at least two occasions, which she has never regarded as ranking among her major dramatic memories; but she has to admit that the particular brand of American musical comedy which the Foy family affect is not one of her foibles.

"High Button Shoes" is still running in New York with Phil Silvers and Nanette Fabray, and recordings of its music can be had in an album for $3.75. The Toronto performance did not suggest any particular reason why anybody should want these recordings, its merits being almost entirely visual and mostly connected with the dancing of Roszika Sabo, Ralph Linn, Juanita Trilling, Lynn Joelson, and Kevin Joe Jonson. Audrey Meadows as Mama gives a most pleasing performance, but does it entirely with face, figure and dancing. The stage was as crammed as the auditorium, and the general impression was that never have so many worked so hard for so many on so little.

Carmen Torres, Spanish soprano, will appear at the next concert of Toronto Women's Musical Club in Eaton Auditorium, Feb. 11, with Andres Segovia, famed guitarist.

Week of Pianists

By JOHN YOCOM

TWICE in a few weeks we have had the same pianist enlarge our acquaintance with two composers' personalities. He is Bela Boszormenyi-Nagy, the handsome, slender, Hungarian pianist who passed through the Iron Curtain last September and joined the staff of Toronto's Royal Conservatory (S.N., Sept. 18). Last December at a small recital we heard him give a "bold underlining of composer individuality" to his own late countryman, Bartok. Last week it was Beethoven, at an all-B. concert with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, when he played the Concerto No. 4 in G.

From the solo piano's strong initial announcement and onward and onward, Boszormenyi caught his audience and held it spellbound with the emotional tenor of the music and the magnitude of Beethoven's architectural imagination. There were no chromium-plated cadenzas, no virtuosic snappings of musical dialogue back and forth between orchestra and soloist—just honest, skilful and beautiful interpretation. Boszormenyi played his climaxes as musicians think them, on the upward sweep of feeling. His surety of technique gave spontaneity and conviction. The orchestra under Sir Ernest MacMillan was good too; no bombastic expressionism; brilliant but at no expense of grandeur.

Especially in the slow movement, one of the most powerful emotional utterances in all Beethoven's music, did we notice that new-light-on-old-Beethoven. There were some strong, angular utterances out of the orchestra, some plaintive cantabile responses by the piano—an impressive insight into B.'s heart and mind.

Perhaps Boszormenyi's heart and mind too had a stake in this particular concerto for his Canadian concert debut. It has marked previous points in his career. When he made his professional debut at 18 in Budapest, he played it; the conductor was famed composer Dohnanyi. And at the farewell concert Boszormenyi gave in Communist-controlled Budapest last summer, he performed it, then made ready to leave for Canada.

At the Toronto Women's Musical Club open recital last week, the artist was Rosalyn Tureck, the brilliant young pianist about whom critic Virgil Thomson once wrote, "She is invigorating; she is interesting; she is somebody." To those sentiments we subscribe heartily. But if we liked the vividness of her Bach, either in straight, untranscribed chorales or the patterned G minor "English Suite", we were somewhat ruffled by the extremes of expression in the Beethoven "Appassionata" — extremes from sweet-and-light to violence which made Miss Tureck show as an extremely gifted and dramatic interpreter but cast no significant new light on Beethoven. However, last week her work in Chopin, Scriabin, Brahms, or Beethoven places her as one of America's most dependable, authoritative and thoroughly satisfactory pianists.

Unfortunately, on the same night we could not attend Arturo Michelangeli's recital in the International Artists' series. However, a critical report to S.N. emphasized the great virtuosity of the Italian pianist, in full agreement with press notices of his performances with the New York Philharmonic.

The week of pianists ended with the titan of them all, whom impresario Sol Hurok once called "the most civilized man in the world"—Artur Rubinstein in a recital in Toronto's Eaton Auditorium. He played the Beethoven "Waldstein" Sonata, Chopin's B flat sonata, some Debussy, a "Petrouchka" that Stravinsky wrote for him, etc. Rubinstein is unique in just about every way: in the dynamic approach to his instrument, in the grandeur of his interpretations. Rubinstein walks primly on stage, plays music of exciting individuality, and then bows with an old-world courtliness. Like every hall on each of his tours E. A. was sold out months ago. What thrilled us most were the miracles Rubinstein can perform with the stirring and militant aspects of Chopin.

BRIEFS

On February 22 the Toronto Mendelssohn Choir in conjunction with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra will perform Bach's great Mass in B Minor. Sir Ernest MacMillan will conduct. The Mass was last performed by the Mendelssohn Choir on February 23, 1942, when the late Dr. Fricker chose it as his favorite choral work for his farewell appearance as conductor of the Choir.

Harry Adaskin, concert violinist and head of the Music Department of the University of British Columbia, who is now on a tour with his pianist wife Frances Marr, tells us that by the time they are through the present schedule they will have really given the Beethoven Violin Concerto a record Canadian presentation. Here are the centres that will have heard them perform it: Ocean Falls, Prince Rupert, Salmon Arm, Penticton, Oliver, Grand Forks and Kimberley, in B.C.; Calgary, North Battleford, Trail, B.C., Prince Albert, Saskatoon, Regina, Geraldton, Ont., Toronto, Ont., Madison, Wis.

Elie Spivak, eminent Canadian violinist, will be guest artist at the Toronto Symphony "Pop" Feb. 11.

Nelda Faulkner, one of Edmonton's outstanding young pianists, has been awarded the 1948 scholarship of the Edmonton Civic Opera Society. Miss Faulkner is now studying at the Quebec Conservatory of Drama and Music.

CANADA PACKERS OPERA

THE Canada Packers Operatic Society will present Edward German's "Tom Jones," a comic opera in three acts, produced by W. Richard Curry, at Eaton Auditorium, Toronto, on evenings of Feb. 14 to 19 inclusive, and at a matinee on Saturday, Feb. 19, at 2.15 p.m. Net proceeds are to send food parcels to Britain.

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LONDON LETTER

But Foxes Will Be Even Worse Off If Labor Abolishes Fox-Hunting

By P.O'D.

London.

EVER since the early days of fox-hunting in this country there have been earnest persons to protest against it as cruel and debasing, a pandering to the predatory beast that lurks in all of us. One might suspect that, like Macaulay's Puritans, they condemned it less for the pain it gave to the hunted than for the pleasure it gave to the hunter. But no one cared very much what their motives were—least of all the fox-hunters, who took the protests like an easy fence, and went sailing over with whoops of delight.

All that was in the good old days of the squirearchy. Times have changed. There are few real squires now, and those that are left are not nearly so archic, if I may put it that way. They are merely archaic, poor fellows! Besides, the cranks are much more numerous and active than before, and much better organized. They feel that this is their chance, with a Socialist majority in Parliament, to have fox-hunting abolished, and they are going all out for the verdict.

The threat is serious, and the fox-hunting community is taking it seriously. The British Field Sports Society, with the Duke of Beaufort at its head, has come out of its corner fighting. The Society has some 60,000 members and about 250 local committees scattered about the country; and they are busy circulating counter-petitions and propaganding for all they are worth.

But one may well question whether this is likely to have much weight with the urban trade-unionists in Parliament, who regard fox-hunting as a pastime of the idle rich, and will probably be willing enough to bar it—even if for no better reason than to show the toffs that their galloping days are over.

Actually it is not the toffs who are now the chief support of fox-hunting, but the farmers of the country. They are numerous in all the hunts, and there are many packs that are entirely owned and controlled by the farmers of the district. This is the most effective answer to the charge that fox-hunting damages fields and crops. Farmers apparently don't think so.

The charge of cruelty is really not much better founded. There is no use pretending, as some fanatical fox-hunters do, that foxes enjoy the thrill of being hunted half across the county and possibly eaten at the end. But a good many more foxes get away than are caught; and if it were put to the vulpine vote as to whether they would rather be hunted or be trapped and poisoned and shot, as they otherwise would be, it seems likely that sensible foxes would be all in favor of getting a run for their lives.

When the Bill to abolish fox-hunting and coursing comes up in the early future, as it now seems bound to do, there will be a hard and bitter fight. How the decision will go is anybody's guess. The rural communities are against abolition, and this government has been very careful to avoid antagonizing the farmers.

The Socialist back-bencher, however, seldom knows or cares anything about the life of the countryside, but even he might take the sporting view—so long as he hasn't it too firmly fixed in his mind that fox-hunting is a peculiarly Tory pastime. That would be fatal for fox-hunters. Perhaps even for foxes.

Keeping Warm

THIS is a season of the year when just keeping warm is a constant and urgent preoccupation with most of us—how to keep warm, that is, with hardly anything to do it with. The first part of the problem is to to get some coal, and the second to use it to the best advantage. A great deal of thought is being devoted to the comparative efficiency of various systems of heating.

For some time the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research has been conducting investigations in a special group of 20 houses, all alike, but equipped with different combinations of appliances for heating and cooking. The investigators wish to establish which system is the cheapest in fuel, the most effective, and the easiest to operate. A preliminary report of their conclusions has just been published.

Not surprisingly—though English people seem surprised—the most effective system, the cheapest in fuel, and the easiest to tend, is found to be central heating, with a gas or electric stove for cooking. This is something any Canadian could have told them, for the heating of houses is something we really do understand—having had to learn it the hard way. But English people take a lot of persuading. The worst system, of course, the one that consumed most fuel and time, and gave the poorest results, was the system in open fire-places. It is still the most popular in Britain.

Unfortunately, there is no system, however efficient, that can work without fuel. All over the country there are houses with complete central-heating installations—I live in one myself—where the furnace stands black and empty and the radiators have all been drained off. No coal, or not enough. So you manage as best you can, shutting off most of the house, and huddling over the fire-place, or the box-stove, or the electric-heater. Not very efficient perhaps, but at least an alternative to freezing. Under the circumstances, the researches and conclusions of the Department's scientists have a somewhat academic character.

Fewer and Fewer Rich

There are still a few rich people left in this country, but they become fewer; and when one of them dies, the Treasury sees to it that the next generation is not nearly so much exposed to the temptations which beset excessive wealth. With paternal solicitude the government firmly removes the source of possible evil, whole bags and bales of it, leaving the heir much poorer and much more virtuous, let us hope—at least, much less apt to go expensively wrong.

As an instance of the neat efficiency with which the death-duties work, there is the estate of Mr. Henry Oxley, a retired Midland banker, who died a few weeks ago. He left £1,450,000. The Treasury took just over £1,000,000 of it. Twenty years ago his father, James Oxley, also a banker, died leaving £2,769,000. The Treasury in his case also took just over £1,000,000 of it. Thus in 20 years the Treasury has had £2,000,000 in death-duties out of the Oxley estate, which has now been reduced to £487,000. The only consolation is that the next Oxley will probably die much more cheaply.

In case the reader should wonder why the son and father should both have had the same cut made on their estate in spite of the difference in size, I would point out that in 1928 the death-duty on estates of over £2,000,000 was 40 per cent. It is now 75 per cent, and 70 per cent on estates between £1,000,000 and £2,000,000. That is why an estate of £1½ millions today pays just about the same death-duty as one of £2½ millions 20 years ago. It ought to be a warning to wealthy persons of the folly of piling up these huge accumulations in taxable form, and the advisability of spending their money freely while they can—even if it is only on good works.

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THE OTHER PAGE

Poems of Mexico

By MONA GOULD

BULLFIGHT—MEXICO CITY

A LITTLE like a dark ballet
Where life and death are met. The play
Is serious.
Small and lithe, taut as a cord,
The glittering Matador is lord
Of his opponent.
The swirling cape goes round again.
"Holay!" from throats of many men.
The pass was daring!
The banderillas prick the hide.
Rage, like a tumbling, burning tide,
Boils in the toro;
Slim as a girl but strong as steel
The Matador begins to wheel,
To sight his enemy and chance
A close Veronica. This dance
Of man and bull, is formal—brave.
A hush comes down—a little wave
Of prayers from women, every one
Who sees this fighter as her son.
Now comes the kill, a thing of grace
As ancient as this darkling race.
High on his toes the Matador
Thrusts deep the sword. A mighty roar
Comes from the crowd. The thing is done.
This fighter is their favorite son.
They toss carnations to the sand
And rise to cry above the band,
"Holay!" . . . . "Holay!"

TAXCO

HERE a little town climbs up a mountain
To its Square,
To the pink Borda church with its clanging bells
And spasmodic noisy dog fights on the cobbles.
Turistas pounce from silver shop to silver shop,
Conquest in blood.
Small boys sell baskets.
Pacho's Bar is cosmopolitan,
A melting pot of people.
Don Y Bertha plys her steady trade in such a *small* Cantina
Where fiesta masks leer down.
"Tequila Liminade . . . . it is strong like brandy . . . . will it make me tight?"
Down in a doorway crouches an artist
Cool and blonde, intent upon her canvas,
The town swirls round her.
People stop and stare.
She paints.
Big cars roll in with quick, attentive guides
To take Americanos on the rounds.
And in the little Park, half slumbering in the sun
An Indian or two wrapped in his bright *sarape*
Still as a stone.

I wish I could have seen this little town a hundred years ago
With its red roofs—and its pink church—
And burro trains coming in by a single road!

SIERRA MADRES

IF YOU would know and love your Mexico
Then you must go into the high Sierras
And let your heart and mind put out strong feelers.
This is no place for squeamish thinking.
This is a chunk of world all peaked and gashed
And cut by mighty craters
Like the gods knew well before man came.
Here tipsily you cling to tiny ledges
Just wide enough to let a car slip by a slumb'ring burro.
Proud Indians pass and raise a hand in greeting.
Far down, the jungle sleeps like a dark green sea
Slashing its palms, and the shrill cry of birds
Ruffles the sunlight.
Here mind and spirit feed on air
So thin—so clear—so filled with swift and running magic
The heart turns over.
You are ensconced by seas of flowers;
Color is fire in every valley.
The very earth itself burns with volcanic umber.
A sudden grove of pines, taller than pines you've ever seen
Goes marching by—seeming forever.
And far to the right a lively new volcano
Breathes like a dragon.
Here life and death ride each a flanking steed
And vultures turn—and wheel—and light to feed!

ACAPULCO

UP A MOUNTAIN you must go to see the Ocean, far below,
To see the beaches wide and white, where stars are bigger in the night
Than fireworks.
Where palm trees grow so slim and high they almost seem to fret the sky,
They rustle with a silky sound like taffeta that sweeps the ground.
This is *tierra caliente.**

A basket balanced on her head, a girl goes by with lang'rous tread
Smooth, and brown and full of grace, impassive sweetness in her face,
Life moves slowly.
This is a playground. After dark, quick music spills across the Park,
From every little Bar and street there comes the beat of dancing feet.
Long after daylight
The sea still spews its swimmers high, crested with surf; a little sigh
Of waking shimmers down the sand where sunlight weaves a saraband
In amber.
In Acapulco, time slips by idly as moonlight; up the sky
The gulls drift lightly, blue and white,
The morning saunters out of night.

SAN MIGUEL DE ALLENDE

WHO has not wished that time might have a stop
Just long enough to look once more on Beauty?
In San Miguel this miracle is so.
Colonial—ancient—not long after Columbus
Was San Miguel a little flowering town.
She has not changed.
Women slip by on bare brown feet to market.
They do their washing in the Square
And when they finish slapping clothes on shining stones
They stop to bathe.
Dark hair slips like coiled silk over an Indian shoulder.
Color is everywhere!

A group of little girls, walking in single file, silent and shy
Goes in the old Cathedral door attended by Duenna.
They say their whispered prayers each with a black mantilla
Shrouding her gentle face.
The town is quiet.
You walk the streets unnoticed.
No hawkers cry their wares.
A pilgrimage starts out and voices rise in the morning
Chanting their sins and penance.
Something so ancient breathes in the very air.
This is beauty, untouched, safe under the curled leaf.

*(the hot land)

THE CHILD IN FEAR

THE child in fear of living and dying
Came to the cross with Christ crying—
The Indian graveyard on the hill:
—Listen, she said. Be still. Be still.

And all was still. God hung alone
Gazing upon the rows of stone:
Some wooden crosses, some shapeless mounds
Neglect had long placed out of bounds.

But sorrel was here, and the brown-eyed daisies
Singing the orange poppy's praises;
Ferns instead of swords of fire
Guarded the gate, with blackberry briar.

—Look, she said, at the purple thistle!
There's a hummingbird, and a robin's whistle.
Tell me what the writing said
On the stone, for the old ones dead.

We knelt and tried to read the names.
—Here's Joe Jacob; and Aggie James;
But they were children, and never grew up
To suck the honey from the glory cup.

—Do children die? She stood stock still
A child alone on a stony hill.
—You said only the grey ones go
And the bent and the crippled, falling so.

She flung herself upon the ground
A pillow of moss to cover its mound.
And there she lay, wrapped in the sunny grasses
Where none before her, nor since, trespasses.

—It's quiet here. She repeated the words.
—The flowers like it, and so do the birds.
If I stayed, there'd be nothing to fear—
So when I die—will you bury me here?

DOROTHY LIVESAY

HELLO THERE

WHAT happens when the telephone rings?
An invitation to wonderful things?—
Certainly not! It's Aunt Minnie who wants
To borrow a bag for one of her jaunts.

It's Cousin Sylvia who asks me to sit
With her offspring, one evening, so she can flit;
Or somebody yearns to clean my rugs,
To collect a bill, to demolish my bugs;

Yet I'm always sure, when the telephone rings,
It's an invitation to wonderful things!

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THE BUSINESS FRONT

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, FEBRUARY 8, 1949 *Rodney Grey, Asst. Financial Editor*

Known Ores And Methods Set Limit To Canadian Steel Production

By L. J. ROGERS

Basic factors in the steel production picture are the distance of ore bodies from satellite industries, known methods of making steel from iron ore and the high cost of rail freight. These factors limit our steel production possibilities in Canada.

Mr. Rogers talked to Canadian steel men about the future of the industry. The high cost of installing new capacity may be offset with the federal assistance projected by the Hon. C. D. Howe, but these other factors continue to operate.

DURING 1948 Canada was deluged with news about the "fabulous riches in iron ore" which are being developed in northern Quebec and Labrador. More recently there have been predictions that these iron ore finds may make Canada a major steel-producing nation.

While agreeing that the iron-ore finds are of undeniable importance, steel experts whose views were made available to the writer of this article during a recent survey for SATURDAY NIGHT were unanimous in the opinion that a large proportion of the published material on the subject has been dangerously exaggerated, if not wholly unfounded. These experts, representing the steel industry, government research and iron-ore development interests feel that two points should be understood by anyone attempting to assess the value of the iron-ore finds today:

1. The Quebec-Labrador iron-ore finds will not give Canada a stranglehold on the U.S. steel industry, but merely will permit us to compete for a share of the American market with half a dozen other sources of supply, when the St. Lawrence Seaway is completed.

2. Since iron is only one factor in steelmaking, and not the most important factor, there is no reason to expect that Canada will become a major steel-producing nation on the basis of the ore finds, and the known methods of making steel.

On point one, Jack Little, field manager for Labrador Mining and Exploration, had this to say: "We expect to produce ten million tons of iron ore a year from the Quebec-Labrador deposits in the beginning, possibly increasing to twenty million tons later on. There is, practically speaking, no market for this ore in Canada or Great Britain. The United States is the only practicable market today for this ore. We have to mine the ore, haul it over our own railway 360 miles, load it and carry it up the St. Lawrence, providing for taxes, ground rent and the write-off on our $200,000,000 investment. If we can do this and still have sixty cents a ton profit left, we shall be realizing only about three per cent on the huge investment required to bring the ore into production. This then is the fabulous wealth we hear about in various quarters."

Seaway Necessary

William H. Durrell, general manager of Labrador Mining and Exploration, says that direct shipping via the St. Lawrence Seaway will be necessary if Quebec-Labrador ore is to compete with Lake Superior ores at Pittsburgh and other middle west steelmaking centres. The Canadian market (which at present consumes one million tons more ore than Canada produces) cannot be expected to absorb more than two million tons a year, according to Durrell, while Britain at best will call for only another two million.

If a steel mill is opened in New England on the Atlantic seaboard, Durrell sees a possibility of a market for another million tons. He warns, however, that Brazilian and Venezuelan ore sources would offer great competition after the Seaway was completed, although the vulnerability of the long open sea route from South America in time of war would give Quebec-Labrador ores an edge from a strategic standpoint with U.S. buyers. Durrell named another source that might prove competitive in the billion-ton reserves of low-grade taconite iron ore in Minnesota, but said these would not be regarded as a serious threat "provided we get direct shipping via the Seaway".

A steel industry spokesman brought out some other factors in the ore situation when I talked to him this week. He pointed out that it would be distinctly unwise to count Minnesota out of the iron-ore market yet—since ore from that region will always have a big freight advantage over Quebec-Labrador ores. Minnesota ore sources face rail hauls less than one-third the length of the 360-mile route from the Quebec-Labrador fields to Seven Islands on the north shore of the St. Lawrence. By water, the Minnesota ores move in 17,000-ton bulk carriers which pass through the sheltered lake route to the Erie ports, negotiating only one lock en route, and carrying coal cargoes for the mid-west on the return journey. The ore carriers on the water route from Seven Islands when the Seaway is completed will move partly in the open gulf of St Lawrence, will pass through twenty-seven locks, and will carry return cargoes only half the trip to Montreal. This extra freight load will pay for a good deal of beneficiation of lower-grade Minnesota ores, in this expert's opinion.

Minnesota Not Out

Minnesota has followed a policy of discouraging the discovery and developing of new iron ore bodies for almost half a century, but is now sponsoring an aggressive prospecting campaign to find new sources of ore. It is easy to agree with this industry spokesman that Canada is not going to be handed the U.S. iron ore market on a platter during the years to come. (Many other large U.S. deposits of lower-grade ore are now being investigated, as Minnesota ore prices gradually rise from the amazingly low levels at which they have dominated the American ore situation for more than half a century.)

Summing up on point one, the experts stress that iron ore, unlike gold or the base metals, does not have an inherent value, but instead can only be valued by its position in relation to its market, like sand or gravel. As one of the world's most plentiful and most easily recoverable minerals, its price can never rise very high. The world's steel up till the present has been made almost entirely from iron ore that was located within close shipping range of steelmaking centres. Any ore lying outside this shipping range had to be of much higher grade to offset the added freight charges.

High-grade ores from Sweden, Spain, Newfoundland and elsewhere have traditionally been used only in limited quantities, as "sweeteners" to bring up the grade of the standard ore supply in the great steel-making centres of Europe, or to fill certain special needs. These high-grade ores command a premium equal to the added cost of bringing the standard ore supply up to their level, either by beneficiation or by simply using more fuel in the blast furnace. (In the Canadian field, the history of Steep Rock follows this pattern.)

Turning to the second point, why is it that we can not use our new iron ore finds to get into the steelmaking business on a big scale—even if the location does cut down the profit possibilities on selling the raw ore? Why can't we convert the ore into much more valuable steel at steel plants near the ore sites, and thus offset the freight drawback while gaining a huge new industry?

Little, the Labrador field manager, summed up the reasoning: "Even if there was sufficient money in Canada to set up additional steel plants to handle the ten million tons a year of ore which the Quebec-Labrador deposits will produce—and this would require at least one billion dollars—we could not hope to produce steel on this comparatively small basis to sell at competitive prices in the United States. In any case, the American market would rather accept higher-priced steel made from lower-grade domestic taconite ores, than take higher-priced steel from a foreign source."

Coal Site

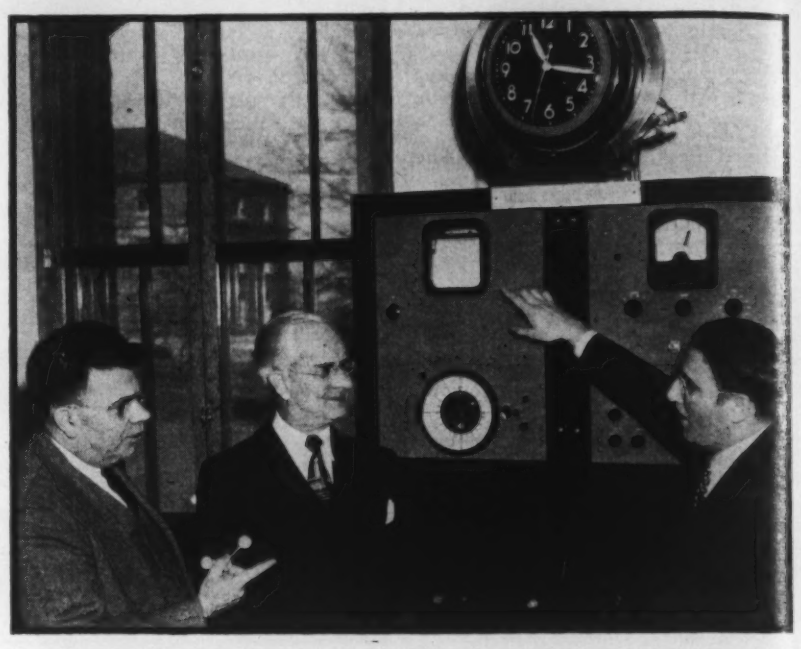
Why would steel produced, as some Quebec groups have suggested, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence necessarily be more expensive than steel produced in the United States? The answer lies in the fact that coal, not iron ore, is the important factor in making steel by the blast furnace-open hearth method. In this steel-making process, by which the vast majority of the world's steel has been made for the past fifty years, 3,700 pounds of high-grade coke, scrap metal, coal or other fuel and limestone must be used to convert 1,700 pounds of iron ore into one ton of steel. It is more economical to bring the 1,700 pounds of ore (worth about $6) to the 3,700 pounds of other material (worth about $35) than it would be to reverse the flow. That is one reason why the world's steel mills will be located close to coal and scrap supplies for as long as steel is made by the blast furnace-open hearth technique.

Satellites

There is another reason why steelmaking can not be moved to iron ore sites as long as present methods are in use. The making of steel is a highly integrated process in which so many other products are turned out that the ultimate product, the finished steel, sometimes seems to be only a by-product itself. These additional dividends which the steelmaker gains while making steel include gas and by-product coke for domestic use, coal-tars and other chemicals, even fertilizers from the slag. Steel is a low-cost product mainly because the steelmaker has satellite industries around him to which he can sell these by-products. Producing steel in a thickly-populated area gives the centralized steelmaker another advantage in a larger and cheaper supply of scrap steel.

P. E. Cavanagh, the steel expert of the Ontario Research Foundation, emphasizes that factors like these make any radical changes in steelmaking highly unlikely.

Summing the situation up, it seems fairly certain that our new Quebec-Labrador ores will give Canada a new and important export, though not one which will make anyone wealthy overnight. Also, it seems fairly certain that the future expansion of our steel industry will go ahead along the lines it has followed up to the present—with production remaining close to coal at Hamilton, Sault Ste. Marie and Sydney.



ATOMIC-CLOCK: The U.S. Bureau of Standards has unveiled an atomic clock that will be an invarient master time-piece. Photo shows, left to right—Dr. Condon (director of the Bureau) Charles Sawyer (Secretary of Commerce), Dr. Lyons (developer of atomic clock shown).

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

The World Fair Deal

By P. M. RICHARDS

WORLD opinion—this side of the Iron Curtain — is warmly applauding President Truman's proposal to make U.S. scientific advances and industrial techniques available for the improvement of underdeveloped world areas (in which live more than half the people on this globe) and "help the free peoples of the world, through their own efforts, to produce more food, more clothing, more materials for housing and more mechanical power to lighten their burdens." It is called a "World Fair Deal" and hailed as the most promising counter to Communist aggressiveness that has yet appeared.

Notably less enthusiastic are spokesmen for U.S. business who foresee new tax burdens as a result, and those who fear that planning on this scale must result in decreasing individual self-reliance and increasing the trend to socialism throughout the world. They point out that the whole conception is directly opposed to the principles upon which U. S. economic progress has been based and which have shown such remarkable results; that what the prospective beneficiaries really need is some of the spirit that has made the United States so abundantly productive and prosperous.

This is true enough, but the anti-Communist world has urgently needed a new idea to rally around, something that promised early material improvement as well as the more nebulous boon of personal freedom. In a world of chaos and future as well as present dangers, the anti-Communists needed above all a feeling of cohesion, of belonging, of being part of an all-embracing plan of progress and security. Communism has offered a plan, albeit a false one; its adherents think they know where they are going and this fact is responsible for much Communist strength. Now western democracy has a banner too. Its importance as such should outweigh its failure to measure up to democratic ideals of rugged individualists.

This banner comes none too soon. The Chinese Communists' conquest of the whole of North China and the prospect that they may soon control the whole country will strengthen the Communist cause throughout the world and seem to many to indicate the futility of resistance. The surprising Communist gain in the general election in Japan will heighten this feeling. So will the sight of a Communist China in the Security Council of the United Nations. Further deterioration of morale in the democracies would have certainly resulted, had it not been for Truman's "bold new program."

How effective this is as a morale-builder will not depend entirely on how quickly practical results begin to show themselves, but to a large degree on whether or not the world believes that the program is a real one and is being actively proceeded with. Thus, those who attack it on the ground that it is un-American, contrary to the spirit of free enterprise, etc., are likely to lessen world confidence in it—particularly because the attackers will themselves be Americans — and hinder the restoration of world democratic morale.

New Attractiveness

This must not happen. The issue is too grave. The march of world Communism has become a mighty threat, and we are in poor position to withstand it if we are not convinced of the soundness and attractiveness of our own cause. Though the Truman proposal will add nothing to the principles of democracy, we may be sure that these principles will look more attractive to millions throughout the world, if the plan is proceeded with. This is a great opportunity for democracy, coming when most needed.

With the "bold new program" for employing U.S. technical advances for the improvement of world underdeveloped areas go the U.S. declaration of intent to continue its "unfaltering support" of the United Nations, to maintain the European Recovery Program, and to support and adhere to the collective defence arrangements of the nations of Western Europe. There is no promise of fighting participation by the United States, which is what Western Europe would very much like to have, but obviously none is possible at this stage. Altogether, the four-point program does indeed constitute a world Fair Deal. It is intended to raise the wealth-producing capabilities of backward countries and thus enable them to enjoy higher standards of living and to make new and valuable contributions to the well-being of the rest of the world. Just how all this is to be done is not yet stated, but it is to be hoped that plans for procedure will include discussions with Canada, and that this country will have an active part in the execution of the fourth part of the Fair Deal, as it already has in the other three.

Provinces May Spend More Than Revenue By March

By JAMES MERCER

For the fiscal year 1948, ending March 31, it seems not unlikely that most of the provinces will have collected less in revenue than they have spent. Mr. Mercer analyses current estimates of provincial expenditure; he indicates that extra education and public welfare expenses, added capital spending and new grants to municipalities are the main sources of the rise in spending.

PROVINCIAL expenditure is expected to reach an all-time high for the fiscal year 1948. For the first time since 1940, provincial revenue is unlikely to be sufficient to meet expenditure on current and capital accounts combined. Already some provinces have moved to fill such a possible gap. For instance, British Columbia introduced a retail sales tax, effective July 1, 1948, and, along with Ontario and Manitoba, took the opportunity to further cultivate the amusement tax field when it was vacated last year by the Federal Government.

Last year all provinces increased the rate of tax on gasoline when the federal government removed its tax. It may be that this provincial action was prompted in part by a desire to establish the provincial position in these fields. However, the resulting provincial revenue has been needed to meet rising provincial expenditure.

Education and public welfare services are responsible for about sixty per cent of the increase in provincial current expenditure in the fiscal year 1948 compared with 1947. The increase in expenditure for education is due in most part to increased provincial grants to local school boards and commissions. The broadening of old age pension provisions and the increased cost of hospital care, caused much of the rise in public welfare expenditure.

The introduction of compulsory hospital insurance in British Columbia with services to insured persons becoming effective January 1, 1949, and the need in all provinces for additional hospital accommodation to meet public demand have brought about increased provincial grants for hospital construction and hospital care.

Highway expenditures in the fiscal year 1948 are expected to be slightly lower than in 1947 but as 1948 figures are based on official provincial estimates, supplementary estimates may produce a different result, particularly since the open weather last fall extended the road construction period beyond the average. Expenditures in 1948 on such natural resources as public domain and agriculture are somewhat higher than in 1947 and above similar amounts in any previous year. There is little doubt, however, that not much more than a beginning has been made in most provinces in meeting the needs for such services as reforestation and soil conservation.

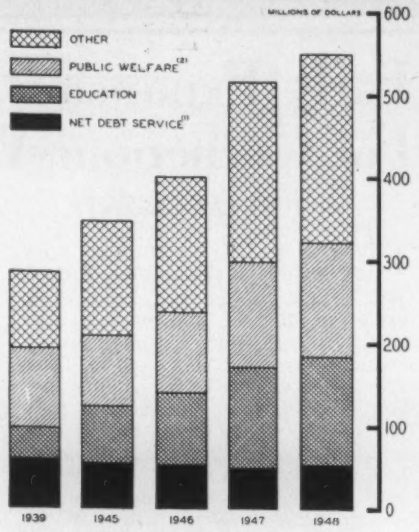
Provincial payments to municipalities for general purposes (that is, other than for specific services such as education, highways, social welfare and the like) in 1948 are more than double those of 1947. This was due largely to increases in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia and to the action of British Columbia in making a grant to its municipalities equal to one-third of the net revenue, after administration costs, from a retail sales tax. In this respect, British Columbia has been the pioneer province.

Compensatory Grants

Previous to 1933-34 this province shared with its municipalities revenues from such sources as liquor profits and racetrack levies and it has continued to so share on varying bases its revenue from motor vehicle licences. Ontario, since 1936 when it repealed the right of its municipalities to levy an income tax on individuals, has made compensatory grants, in the first year on the basis of the income tax collected in each municipality and since then on the basis of municipal assessed values. The maritime provinces and Quebec, following the Wartime Tax Agreements, compensated their municipalities for loss of income tax revenue and since the 1947 Tax Rental Agreements the maritime provinces have increased these payments. Unless municipalities are granted a broader tax base than exists at present, or relieved of some of their responsibilities, the need for such grants in increasing amounts is likely to continue.

Expenditures out of capital funds: construction of highways, hospitals and other public buildings and works —are estimated at $118 millions in 1948. This is somewhat less than the 1947 figure but considerably above that for 1946. However, the actual 1948 figure may exceed the estimate since some provinces have available for capital purposes amounts authorized by statutes in previous years.

Capital expenditures do not include advances or guarantees by provinces for their business enterprises such as telephones and hydro-electric developments. While the amount for 1948 is not known it is unlikely to equal the $160 million incurred on this account in 1947. In addition, last year Quebec required $63 million for its school refinancing plan.

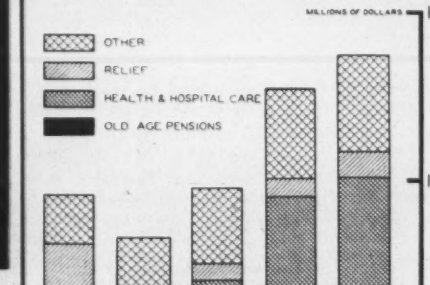


(1) Excluding debt repayment.
(2) Including relief.

TOTAL CURRENT SPENDING of all provinces, from 1939 to 1948.

Taxes on sales of special commodities such as gasoline, tobacco and amusements, plus the taxes on retail sales and the net revenue from liquor sales are expected in 1948 to provide about forty-four per cent of total provincial revenue. Liquor revenues are likely to considerably exceed the nearly $100 million indicated in official estimates. Amounts paid by the federal government in statutory subsidies and under the Tax Rental Agreements amount to over sixteen per cent of total revenue.

The provincial direct funded debt less sinking funds continued to decrease in 1947 as did direct debt. The decrease in the latter was largely due to the Dominion's adjustment of indebtedness of the four western provinces in respect of relief loans and similar items and to final settlement of claims of Alberta and Saskatchewan regarding natural resources, the two items amounting in all to over $71 million. However, the increase in indirect debt in 1947 due to guarantees of hydro bonds by Quebec and Ontario and to the school refinancing plan in Quebec was more than sufficient to offset the decreases in direct debt items thus producing an increase in total provincial outstanding debt in 1947 over 1946. This continues the upward trend begun in the latter year following continuous decreases in the period 1940-45. It seems likely that this upward trend will follow through the fiscal year 1948.



PUBLIC WELFARE spending is plotted above for years 1939–1948.

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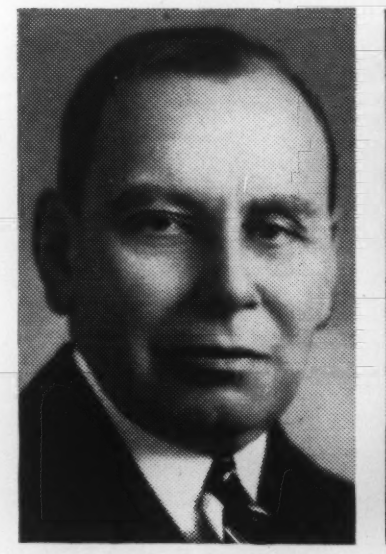

W. J. HASTIE

JAMES V. YOUNG

At the Annual Meeting of The Canada Life Assurance Company it was announced that W. J. Hastie and James V. Young have been elected members of the Company's Board of Directors. Mr. Hastie is President of The Toronto Savings and Loan Company and a Director of The Bank of Nova Scotia. Mr. Young is Vice-President and General Manager of the Hamilton Cotton Company and Vice-President and Managing Director of Cosmos Imperial Mills, Limited, Hamilton, Ontario. *

NIGHT AND DAY the Port of London works to unload food cargoes and to load the exports by which the United Kingdom must live.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Early Expansion Appears Likely For Cochenour Willans Mill

By JOHN M. GRANT

THE DOUBLING of mill capacity to 500 tons at Cochenour Willans Gold Mines, in the Red Lake area, where production commenced just over nine years ago, is under consideration by the directors, and it is possible the excellent results being met with in the No. 2 shaft area may hasten the expansion plans; in fact, preliminary enquiries for equipment have already been made. At the annual meeting last November shareholders were informed by W. P. Mackle, manager, that it was hoped by early next spring recommendations could be made for enlarging the mill, but pointed out that an increase above 275 tons per day was entirely dependent on the No. 2 shaft area. Development was resumed in this section, which had been idle for a couple of years, late in 1948, and indications are that the orebodies will be larger than in the No. 1 area, and the grade above expectations. Whereas a grade of 0.35 oz. per ton was thought to be all that could be expected work is showing the half ounce grade being secured in the main workings. Four levels have been established in the No. 2 area and present operations are centred on the second and third horizons, which like the fourth, are connected to the No. 1 shaft. There are 12 known ore zones with only three having received any attention in the new program. There are 34 known ore zones in the No. 1 shaft area. Total production to the end of 1948 was approximately $8,400,000 nearly all of which came from above the 475-foot level.

•

The fiscal year has been changed by Cochenour Willans Gold Mines to end December 31, instead of May 31, as previously, and for the seven months ending December 31, it is estimated production was $759,000 from 45,534 tons, an average of $16.65 per ton, which compares with $746,002 from 64,448 tons, an average per ton of $11.58, in the preceding 12 months. Net earnings for the shortened fiscal year, after including cost-aid, are expected to exceed $300,000, or about 10 cents per share. In the half-year ending November 30, last, the company had the best six-month production in its history and net profit comparable to the best previous similar period. Production amounted to $665,529 from 38,934 tons milled for an average recovery of $17.09 a ton. This compares with output of $339,478 from 29,360 tons, an average of $11.56 per ton, for the six months to November 30, 1947. The best previous similar period was the half-year ended November 30, 1942, when production totalled $628,786. Operating profit amounted to $286,857, and estimated net profit after all charges but taxes, to $256,622. A year ago the company had a six-month operating profit of $2,473 and a net loss of $25,927. In the 1942 six months net profit after taxes amounted to $245,000. Gold then was worth $38.50 an ounce as against $35 today. In the six months ended May 31, 1948, production totalled $406,524, operating profit $53,340, and net profit $21,380.

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Dickenson Red Lake Mines, the second new producer to commence operations in 1948 in the Red Lake gold camp, recently poured its first gold brick, valued at around $20,000. The mill commenced the middle of December and is currently handling 115 tons daily. Capacity with present equipment is 150 tons, but some small changes will permit 200 tons. The installation of flotation cells was proposed, but it is stated these would not be economical at less than 200 tons per day. It has been recommended that the mill be enlarged to handle 400 tons a day, flotation be installed, a roaster purchased and the shaft deepened another four levels, at an estimated cost of $250,000. Present buildings are adequate to house equipment capable of handling 400 tons. It is believed that this is the best way for the company to pay its trade debts, retire its bonds and put itself on a good financial footing.

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An immediate start is being made on the exploration and development of its uranium property by Camray Mines Ltd.,—the company formed on the discovery at Alona Bay, on the shore of Lake Superior which resulted in the greatest staking rush in years. The preliminary work includes detailed surface mapping of the main zone area, a geological survey and systematic surface prospecting, which will be followed by a series of closely spaced diamond drill holes to obtain structural information for selecting a shaft site. It is anticipated shaft sinking work will begin by May 15, 1949. The treasury has been provided with $150,000, and options given which will yield $775,000 if fully exercised. Franc R. Joubin, mining geologist and engineer, reporting on the property, states that it is ideally situated insofar as most physical factors are concerned. The presence of a pitch-blende-bearing fracture zone with a proven length of 380 feet and a possible length of 600 feet, with both ends still open, has been established.

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A reflection of the increased mill capacity at Kerr-Addison Gold Mines is apparent in the net earnings for the last quarter of 1948, which are estimated at $729,321, or 15.4 cents per share. The net per share for the three months is almost as large as for the previous nine months, the total for the year being 32.3 cents per share. It is interesting to note that daily tonnage for the quarter up to and including December 6 was 3,095 and for the remaining 25 days was 4,133 tons, hence the mill was only operating at the full tonnage for a short period. The higher tonnage reduced operating costs to $3.20 for the quarter as against $3.80 for the full year. The quarterly report also reports on the excellent results on the 1,750-foot level. The diamond drilling, by flat holes, of orebodies Nos. 6, 10 and 16-21 has been completed on this horizon. This has shown the No. 6 orebody to have a

SIGNPOSTS FOR BUSINESS

WHOLESALE PRICES in Canada showed a slight decline in December, after a rise only interrupted in one other month of 1948, according to the general wholesale index compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Previous recession was in March. Over the period of 12 months the index has shown a rise of 11 per cent.

The index for December, on the base of 1926=100, stood at 159.5 as compared with 159.7 in November and 143.5 in December, 1947. The record high for this index was 164.3 registered in May, 1920. As compared with the preceding month, there were declines in producers' goods, building materials, raw and partly manufactured goods, and increases in consumers' goods, fully and chiefly manufactured goods, and industrial materials.

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Continuing the upward trend, department store sales rose 13 per cent during the week ending January 22 as compared with the corresponding week last year. Largest gains were shown for the Maritimes and Alberta, with respective increases of 38 per cent and 35 per cent. Saskatchewan followed with a rise of 21 per cent, Manitoba and Quebec each nine per cent, and Ontario eight per cent. Figures for British Columbia are not available. (D.B.S.)

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Canada's domestic exports in 1948 exceeded the $3,000,000,000 mark for the first time in a peacetime year. Feature of the year's trade was a steep rise of 45 per cent over 1947 in the value of shipments to the United States, which more than offset generally lower sales to other markets.

Aggregate value for the 12 months was $3,075,800,000 as compared with $2,774,900,000 in 1947, a rise of 10.8 per cent. Last year's total has been exceeded only in the two war years, 1944 and 1945, when exports were valued at $3,440,000,000 and $3,218,300,000, respectively. Exports in December reached a value of $316,800,000 as compared with $293,900,000 in November and $266,200,000 in December, 1947. It was the highest monthly figure since the wartime month of June 1945, when the total was $322,800,000.

Sales to the United States in 1948 rose in value to $1,500,987,000 as compared with $1,034,226,000 in 1947, accounting for approximately half the total to all countries. (D.B.S.)

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Production of steel ingots last year exceeded 3,000,000 tons for the first time in history. (D.B.S.)

Industrial employment and payrolls showed further small increases at December 1, in spite of seasonal contractions in manufacturing, construction and some other classes, to bring both to new high record levels. Seasonal expansion in trade and logging in Canada as a whole was the main factor contributing to the small increase.

Preliminary figures released by D.B.S. show that the movement of employment was moderately upward in six of the provinces, the largest increases being 0.8 per cent in Ontario and 1.5 per cent in Nova Scotia.

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Canadian railways earned a record total of $82,839,900 in October, showing an increase of 18.6 per cent over October last year. (D.B.S.)

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Production of wheat flour in 1948 was down slightly more than 20 per cent from the 1947 all-time record total. (D.B.S.)

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Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on January 13 amounted to 166,687,000 bushels, showing a decline of 3,015,000 bushels from the January 6 figure, but up 31,837,000 bushels over last year's corresponding total. (D.B.S.)

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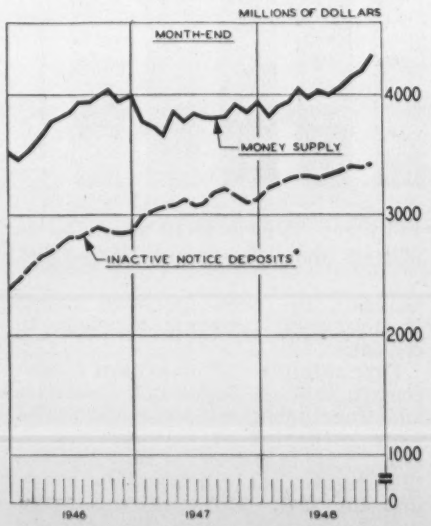
Products of the sea fisheries of Canada showed substantial increases in 1948 over the preceding year. (D.B.S.)



Money supply and inactive notice deposits in Canadian chartered banks are plotted above. In 1948 the previous high point of 1946 was passed, the uptrend continues. Bank of Canada *Statistical Summary)*

J. P. LANGLEY & CO.
C. P. ROBERTS, F.C.A.
Chartered Accountants
Toronto Kirkland Lake

BANK OF MONTREAL
ESTABLISHED 1817
DIVIDEND NO. 343

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of TWENTY CENTS per share upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after TUESDAY the FIRST day of MARCH next, to Shareholders of record at close of business on 31st January, 1949.

By Order of the Board.
GORDON R. BALL,
General Manager.

Montreal, 11th January, 1949.

length of 444 feet, width of 44.2 feet and indicated grade of 0.2839 oz. per ton. No. 10 orebody shows a length of 400 feet, width of 24.6 feet, with an indicated grade of 0.3098 oz. per ton. The combined orebodies No. 16-21 show a length of 1,775 feet, width of 51.2 feet, having an indicated grade of 0.202 oz. per ton.

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The shaft at Renabie Mines, in the Missinabie area, a subsidiary of Macassa Mines, has completed deepening of the shaft to 925 feet to provide three more levels. Work still has to be done on preparing the sump and loading pockets before crosscutting can get underway on the new horizons. The mill expansion program was finished in December and a rate of 400 tons per day is being maintained.

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The throne speech at the opening of Parliament in Ottawa gave a forecast of greater assistance for the Canadian gold mining industry. No details were given the speech merely stating that an amendment will be offered. The understanding however, is that legislation will be broadened to give aid to some gold producers who are not now receiving any help through the Emergency Gold Mining Assistance act. This act provides for a payment to individual gold mines, designed to assist in defraying part of the increased costs of production. The payment is determined by taking half the amount by which the current cost of gold production exceeds $18 an ounce and applying this to the amount by which production increased in the base year July 1, 1946, to June 30, 1947. The assistance is, for a three-year period beginning January 1, 1948.

•

A recent listing on the Toronto Stock Exchange was that of Boymar Gold Mines. The company has an authorized capital of 3,000,000 shares, of which 1,953,341 have been issued. This company acquired the assets of Richmac Gold Mines (1936) and certain assets of McMarmac Red Lake Gold Mines. Richmac is being wound up and the shares delisted, but the McMarmac company retains its identity. The new company starts off with approximately $155,000 in the treasury, and no time has been wasted in getting a long crosscut started on the 750-foot level from the former McMarmac shaft heading for an indicated oreshoot on the Richmac section of the combined properties. The 750 is the bottom level and the crosscut, which will have an estimated length of 2,100 feet, will explore considerable geologically favorable ground on the way.

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Two shafts are planned for the uranium property of Nicholson Mines, at Lake Athabaska, Saskatchewan, and at the present time equipment is being rounded up to commence shaft sinking in March. Surface work is also to be resumed shortly, on No. 1 zone, and several diamond drill holes will be put down at that location. One shaft will be put down on the No. 4 zone and the other on No. 2 zone, 2,000 feet distant. The No. 1, 2, and 4 zones were the source of the handpicked ore taken from surface and the underground workings of No. 4 zone, which yielded $2,585 from 4,264 lbs. on shipment to the Eldorado refinery.

•

A lead property in Limerick township, Hastings county, Ontario, formerly known as the Chrysler, has been acquired by Bouzan Gold Mines. Some work was done on the property 50 years ago. Since Bouzan took over ownership a series of test pits and trenches have extended a vein, which had previously been stripped for 375 feet, to a length of 1,700 feet, with galena showing for the entire distance. The vein varies in width from four to eight feet. The vein gangue is calcite, said to be of similar type to that which was present in the Kingdon mine, second largest producer of lead in Canada, prior to its shutdown. It has not been possible as yet to carry out systematic sampling, but the lowest of all samples taken over the mineralized sections assayed 13 per cent lead. A diamond drilling campaign is planned and if results warrant a shaft will be put down next spring.

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A dividend of two cents per share was paid on January 10 by Broulan Porcupine Mines, the first since December, 1945. Explaining why no dividends had been paid in the past three years, B. W. Lang, president, states that costs, which had increased about 50 per cent between 1939 and 1947, increased in 1948 a further 10 per cent above 1947 costs due to higher wages and supply costs, and adds "regardless of higher costs, Canada reduced the price of gold $3.50 per ounce in 1946." Mr. Lang points out that the amount of gold assistance due to Broulan in 1948 is less than the amount of the increase in 1948 costs above 1947, and claims that due to the increase in costs and the low gold price, the Broulan, Bonetal, Porcupine Reef and Hugh-Pam mines would doubtless have been closed if it had not been possible to reduce unit costs by operating the four mines with one organization and one mill. The profit for Broulan for 1948 is estimated at five cents per share (highest since 1943) and this was due chiefly to an improvement in grade of ore milled, limited expenditures on development and write-offs of less than $6,000 for depreciation and deferred development.

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The diamond drilling program at Matarrow Lead Mines, in the Matachewan area, has indicated ore lengths of 1,300 feet which averages 3.26 per cent lead and 1.77 per cent zinc for an average width of 8.6 feet core length, or approximately 7.0 feet true width, E. K. Fockler, consulting geologist, states in a summary report. These figures indicate approximately 800 tons per vertical foot, or around 120,000 tons above the 150-foot horizon, having a gross nominal value of $20.22 per ton, taking current metal quotations for lead and zinc at 21½ cents per pound and 17½ cents per pound respectively. Deeper drilling is now proceeding to test the downward extension of the ore-structure at about the 300-foot horizon, following which a decision will be reached in regard to commencement of underground mining operations.

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With output for the final quarter of 1948 amounting to $196,634, McKenzie Red Lake Gold Mines reports production for the year of $713,486. This compares with $693,498 in the previous 12 months. The value of production for the December quarter compared with $143,405 in the third quarter, $157,496 in the second and $215,949 in the first three months of the year.

•

While some observers foresee difficulty on the part of the base metal producers in reaching a higher volume of output than the recent peaks, it is quite possible the new producers in sight will provide the stimulus for new production records this year. A strong undertone exists and the price level is away above that of a year ago and there seems to be every promise of setting up new Canadian production records, as well as new highs for profits and dividends. In fact, base metals may be expected to provide a substantial basis for another production record for Canada's metals in 1949. Base metal prices at the beginning of 1949 were at their best levels, and copper, lead and zinc, remain in extremely short supply. Prices are expected to hold strong this year and likely for several more years. Not only is the industrial demand not being adequately supplied, but the stockpiling program of strategic metals for military preparedness are the factors causing the present high prices and likelihood of their continuation. Supporting the assumption that there will be a further rise this year in base metal output is the fact that East Sullivan Mines recently entered production and should shortly be handling 2,000 tons daily. Quemont Mining Corporation is expected to have a 2,000-ton concentrating mill in production in the spring, and Reeves-MacDonald Mines hopes to have the first unit (600 tons) of a 1,200 ton per day concentrator in operation next month at its zinc-lead-silver property in British Columbia, north of the international boundary.

STOCK MARKET OUTLOOK

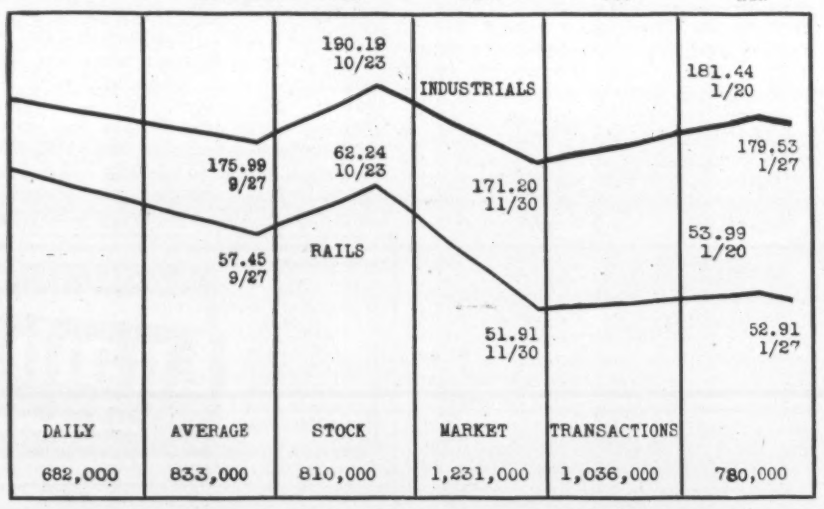
By Haruspex

COMMON stocks continue favorably priced from the earnings and yield standpoint, but remain under pressure from investor fears as to the business outlook and possible American adverse legislation. Barring war, and assuming, as we do, no business collapse, market uncertainty should give way, in the course of the year, to better markets.

A number of recent developments are worthy of note. One is the vote by the key American Farm Bureau Federation favoring the current legislation which continues 90 per cent parity support throughout 1949, but places supports on a sliding scale from 90 per cent to 60 per cent thereafter. This is regarded as a fairer plan, and less burdensome to the U.S.A. Treasury, than the present 90 per cent ratio. U.S. State Secretary Acheson, in turn, advises that "very great" reservoirs of private capital are available to finance President Truman's proposal for raising living standards throughout the world and indicates a gradual, long-range plan rather than hasty action. Third, U.S. Steel directors, aside from recommending a 3-for-1 split of the common stock, declared a special dollar dividend on common in addition to the regular quarterly payment of $1.25. That the general market failed to receive the Steel news optimistically is merely another indication of the apathy of investors in general and does not detract from this significant vote of confidence as to the year ahead on the part of an able business group.

Meanwhile, the industrial list has worked, over the past three weeks, in a horizontal trading range similar to that which characterized it over four weeks in December, or just prior to its early January run-up. Quite plainly, the market is treading cautiously pending clarification of U.S.A. legislation. While uncertain as to price action over the two or three months ahead, we believe better prices will be witnessed later in the year, particularly if American taxes are not largely increased and Canadian taxes are reduced.

DOW-JONES STOCK AVERAGES



Returns to 5.12%

	Price	Yield %
City of Toronto 3% Debentures, due Dec. 1, 1968	$100.00	3.00
Province of Saskatchewan 3¾% Debentures, due Jan. 3, 1961	97.64	4.00
Canada Steamship Lines, Limited 4% First Mortgage Bonds, due Dec. 15, 1966	99⅜	4.05
H. R. MacMillan Export Co. Ltd. Cumulative Convertible Class "A" Shares	9.75	5.12

We offer these securities as principals.

Bond and debenture prices quoted "and interest".

Descriptive material will be forwarded gladly upon request to our nearest office.

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Limited

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Regina Edmonton New Westminster Victoria
New York Halifax London, Eng.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS & ELECTROTYPERS LIMITED

DIVIDEND No. 48

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Seventy-five cents (75c) per share, plus a bonus of Seventy-five cents (75c) per share, on the outstanding no par value shares of the Company has been declared payable March 1st, 1949, to shareholders of record at the close of business on February 15th, 1949. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board,
JAMES RICHARDS,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, Ont., January 28, 1949.

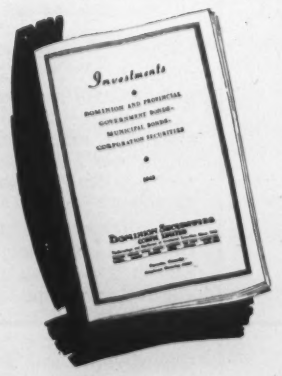
LOBLAW GROCETERIAS CO. LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the Class "A" shares and a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the Class "B" shares of the Company have been declared for the quarter ending February 28, 1949, payable on the 1st day of March, 1949, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 2nd day of February, 1949. The transfer books will not be closed. Payment will be made in Canadian Funds.

By Order of the Board.

R. G. MEECH,
Secretary.

Toronto, January 21, 1949.



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ABOUT INSURANCE

There Are Social And Economic Aspects Of The Business

By GEORGE GILBERT

Many of those who buy insurance policies as well as some of those engaged in the business are inclined to regard insurance as simply a commercial undertaking consisting of selling policies, collecting premiums and settling and paying claims as they occur.

While it is true that insurance does not create wealth, not directly at least, it is also a fact that its indirect influence on the creation and distribution of wealth is very great indeed.

INSURANCE in its various branches is not only a business with exacting requirements of technical knowledge and administrative capacity, but may also be regarded as a branch of social and economic science. Insurance has been defined as a provision against the financial consequences of certain accidents or contingencies to which human beings are more or less liable.

Many persons seem to find it difficult to understand that they must pay the insurance company for taking over the risk whether they ever collect anything in the way of a claim or not; and it is not uncommon to come across people who after carrying fire or casualty insurance policies for some length of time without getting anything from the company, make demands for the return of part at least of the payments they have made, on the ground that it has cost the company nothing to insure them. That is one reason why the companies require the premiums to be paid in advance, because if not paid beforehand many of them might not be paid at all.

While the individual transfers the risk of loss to the insurance company, the insurance company in turn distributes the loss over the whole body of policyholders. Although the principle that insurance is thus a distribution of loss seems obvious enough when fire or marine or accident or sickness or other casualty forms of cover are referred to it may not appear to be so applicable to life insurance. Yet life insurance, in essence, is the making of a provision against the loss arising from the accident of premature death or a dependent old age, and the distribution of the loss over all the policyholders.

This feature of insurance, as a provision against pecuniary loss arising from various contingencies, is an aid to an understanding of the place it occupies in social economics. It is true that insurance does not create wealth, not directly at least, its indirect influence both in the creation and distribution of wealth is indeed great. Three characteristics of modern business have made the protection of insurance of some form indispensable: 1. The magnitude of its transactions; 2. The great number of transactions which are; 3. The extent and complexity of modern credit.

Who Does The Business?

Although there may be a few individuals or institutions so wealthy that no conceivable destruction of property by fire or other catastrophe could completely ruin them, if not insured, the great bulk of the commerce and industry of the world is not in their hands, but in the hands of persons to whom insurance is an absolute necessity, and it is because of their needs that insurance has received its modern development.

One of the outstanding features of modern industrial and commercial operations is the system of credit by means of which a large part of the business of the world is conducted with the help of capital belonging to others than those engaged in the use of it. That is, what has happened in modern times is that very often those who contribute the labor and skill are dependent upon capital provided by others, while those who provide the capital frequently have little or nothing to do with the actual employment of much of it.

It all boils down to the fact that modern industry and commerce are largely dependent upon borrowed capital. Nowadays owners of capital instead of hoarding it as they did in ancient and medieval times, lend or invest it. Few people give any thought to the vast machinery now required to handle these loan and investment transactions.

Protection For Capital

Besides other safeguards, owners of loaned or invested capital need protection for the undertakings in which their money is placed against loss from fire and other hazards which can so easily turn a going business into a losing venture. This protection, so essential to the safe extension of credit, is provided by insurance. It is only necessary to mention mortgage loans and mercantile loans by the commercial banks to realize the importance of insurance in such transactions.

When a house or a school or a factory building is burned down or a ship is lost at sea, the wealth represented by such property is gone forever, and the resources of the country are reduced by this amount, even though every person interested is fully indemnified for the financial loss involved. That is, the community at large is so much the poorer by such losses.

If the property owners have been indemnified, it is by the contributions in the way of premiums of insurance from the owners of similar property. It is the amount of the losses which measures the amount which must be collected in premiums, in addition to a sum for expenses, etc., and increased losses entail increased premium charges, while decreased losses mean decreased premium charges.

It is an implied if not expressed condition of insurance that the insured will do his best to prevent loss, and to be sure that any loss which does occur is neither caused nor hastened by his act or by his negligence. Insurance must take precautions against over-payment as well as under-payment of losses, and avoid giving encouragement to careless housekeeping by property owners.

HIGHLIGHTS
from our
50TH ANNUAL REPORT

Payments to Policyholders
$1,132,763.26

Life Insurance in Force
$115,154,453.00

Gain of Business in Force
$8,009,929.00

Assets
$21,915,127.92

Surplus and Contingency Reserves
$1,053,228.58

The National Life Assurance Company of Canada

Home Office Toronto

Established 1897

AS-49

BOOKS FOR BUSINESS

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF BUSINESS LEADERSHIP—Edited by Harwood F. Merrill—*Saunders—$3.25.*

THIS IS A SERIES of six articles collected in book form, based on speeches given to a meeting of the Harvard Business School Alumnae Association, with an introduction by Donald Kirk David, Dean of the Graduate School of Business Administration at Harvard. They discuss, in order, businessmen's responsibilities to the public, to employees, to government, to consumers, to stockholders and to the world. A great deal of what is said is of general nature, and most of it is very wordy. Considering the fact that all the men speaking occupy top positions, they might well have been more specific and detailed, instead of rather woolly. The remarks about consumers and stockholders say little more than that businessmen have responsibilities to those two groups.

But from a purely Canadian point of view, the concluding paper, by Allen W. Dulles, on the responsibilities of American free enterprisers to the rest of the world is by far the most interesting. That alone makes the book worth owning. He sums up an American business faith: "American responsibility abroad can be met only if American business maintains a strong and free economy here at home. And in the foreign field, to secure the effective cooperation of American business, there must be a realistic reappraisal of the relations between government and business in the great undertakings forced upon government by the breakdown through war of the economic life of half a world."

The Truman plan to establish a social welfare state will complicate the business picture, and make even more necessary the reappraisal of the business-government relationship for which Mr. Dulles calls.

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WEST INDIES YEAR BOOK (20th edition) 1947-8—*Thomas Skinner of Canada Limited —$5.00.*

THE relaxing of many restrictions on imports from Canada into the British West Indies and consequent increased interest in trading with that territory coincides with the publication of the twentieth edition of the "West Indies Year Book." This book has again been thoroughly revised and the type entirely reset. Each section is now cloth-tabbed for ready reference and contains the latest available information of interest to traders and tourists.

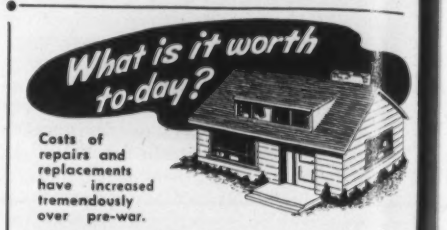
The territory covered comprises Bermuda, the Bahamas, the Guianas, British Honduras, all of the British West Indian Islands, Cuba, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Netherlands and French West Indies. There is a large map in color and 15 other full page maps of the Colonies and territories.

•

BANKING—by W. J. Thorne—*Oxford (Home University Library of Modern Knowledge)—$1.25.*

THIS is a new and admirable introduction to British banking; its special virtue in Canadian eyes is that it tells something of British banking postwar. It outlines the vital roles played by the Finance Corporation for Industry, the Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation and the British Export Trade Research Organization (BETRO). At a time when the machinery of payments is cumbersome and complicated and frequently non-effective, a handbook of the banking system will prove of wide usefulness. There is an excellent concluding chapter "Other Men's Bankers" that compares the British banking system with that of the United States, Canada, Switzerland, Germany and Soviet Russia.

The editors of this Library say on the dust jacket: "Though all the authors are experts in their subjects they are not selected for their academic distinction alone; they are also skilled in the art of presenting their material and able to unite learning with lucidity." This book on banking is certainly evidence in favor of that claim.



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The approach to the hiring of a person with healed tuberculosis is the normal approach you use in all personnel work. The factors are the applicant's employment history, his qualifications for the available position, his ability to learn, the manner in which he gets along with others, his appearance and his initiative.

It is true there are a few occupations in which the ex-tuberculous patient should not be employed. These, however, are very few, and do not affect general employment procedure. The Casualty Rehabilitation Officer from the Department of Veterans Affairs will be glad to discuss this with you.

In the last ten years at least 40,000 Canadian sanatorium patients, with healed tuberculosis, have returned to normal occupations. Relapse rate has not been high. They have demonstrated that under normal working conditions they make excellent employees.

Canada's veterans, who have been under treatment for tuberculosis, are coming on the labour market some years after the veterans who were discharged from the armed forces without disability. However, these men and women too helped to win a war. Their proper employment helps win another war — the fight against tuberculosis. It is both good public health practice and good business to make the most of their talents and abilities.

Write to the Department of Veterans Affairs for a copy of the booklet **"EMPLOYMENT OF THE TUBERCULOUS".**

PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE HON. MILTON F. GREGG, V.C., MINISTER OF
THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Why Are Commodity Prices Still Holding Firm?

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

A break in the up-trend of commodity prices was expected in 1948, but that break failed to materialize. Mr. Marston offers a number of reasons why commodity prices in world markets remain high. He warns that expected early declines in agricultural products should not blind us to the continuing shortage of food.

London.

A YEAR ago it was being freely foretold that the protracted boom in commodity prices would soon end. Sound arguments could be advanced for that belief; yet, by and large, it has been proved wrong. An appreciable decline in most agricultural and plantation products, both foodstuffs and industrial materials, has not continued; and metals have moved up to new high levels.

In the early weeks of 1949, however, there was one change of more than usual significance. Oil prices, previously hesitating, took a distinct turn downward in some categories. The special significance of the change is not only in the great importance of oil in this oil age but also in the fact that this is the first major mineral to show weakness. (However, various mineral-based chemicals had already eased considerably.)

To analyze each commodity's position would need far more space than is at our disposal, but we can glance at the situation in each important category.

Broadly speaking, minerals—metals, coal, and oil—have dominated the boom. Demand for them, both for restocking and as the basis for war and for recovery, has been immense, while supplies, in the nature of their productive processes, could not be so rapidly expanded. To attain maximum outputs from the soil the production of capital goods—tractors, timber-cutting machines, and so on—had first to be developed.

Nevertheless, a big increase in agricultural products was achieved more rapidly than was possible in the case of minerals. Agricultural prices—though they did not finally break, as seemed likely for a while—have been much less consistently firm. There again, however, no generalization can be quite accurate. Just as oil production can be increased more quickly than base-metal output, so grain harvests can be expanded more readily than yields from livestock.

The boom in iron and steel products is still of phenomenal proportions. Non-ferrous metals generally are firm, if not as strong as last year; but production of tin already exceeds world consumption, excluding the U.S. stockpile, and there are strong hints of a decline in the offtake of copper. The trend of chemicals is downward, and oil seems now to be weakening. It cannot be imagined that the price of coal would be long maintained against a declining trend in oil. The general picture of crop and animal products is temporarily steady at prices mostly below the postwar peaks.

But wood products and hides, for instance, are not maintaining their position; and rubber, though somewhat recovered from last year's relapse, is in an unsettled state, with rapidly restored production moving ahead of consumption. On the other hand, wool has warded off the expected decline until the huge wartime accumulations are nearly exhausted and has risen to new heights, from which it will not be easily dislodged; and acute supply problems have pushed the price of jute to quite abnormal levels, which, again, will evidently be held for some while longer.

Confused Trend

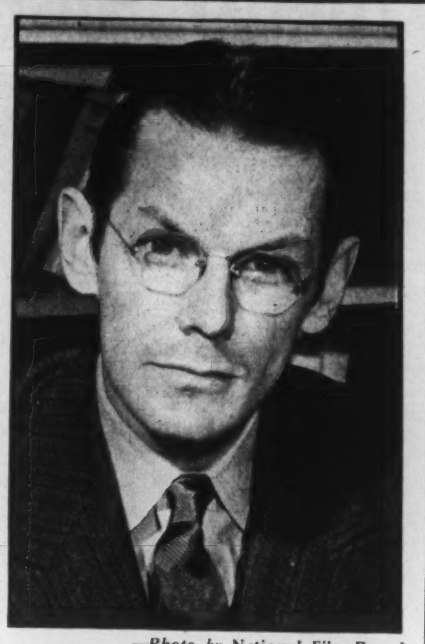
There is only one realistic answer to every businessman's question, what is the trend of commodities? The trend, as a whole, is hovering, confused. To deduce from that position that the boom was ended and that the next decided move must be downward would be hasty, though that may, of course, be the turn of events. The near-term effect of American stock-piling of all commodities deemed strategically important—they number more than 60—is incalculable, but undoubtedly this special buying could sustain the general price-level against a decline in industrial and consumer demand. Even more certainly, the stockpile will be a bearish factor at some unpredictable period in the future.

Now that fuels are evidently easing from their peak, it may be argued that steel is the one firm foundation of the industrial boom. The world produced last year about 170 million tons of steel, and demand seemed still to be far from satisfied. But substantial further increases in output are planned for all the four major steel-producing countries, U.S.A., U.S.S.R., U.K., and Germany. Some of the increased supplies will be forthcoming within a matter of months, more within a year or two. Even a slight contraction of industrial demand for iron and steel—and expansion of industrial plants is not now being undertaken so readily as in the immediate postwar phase—could bring consumption and production into line; then some of the new steel-producing capacity might well be surplus.

Despite the devastation of war, industrial capacity as a whole has been greatly expanded in recent years. It would be a mistake to assume that the relative weakness of crop and animal products in 1948 represented a long-term trend. It is a well-known fact that primary prices have risen more than manufactured prices since the pre-war "normal" years, but that is no reason why they should fall more heavily when the decline sets in. One can foresee some quite sensational declines in metals—lead, for instance, is about ten times its pre-war price.

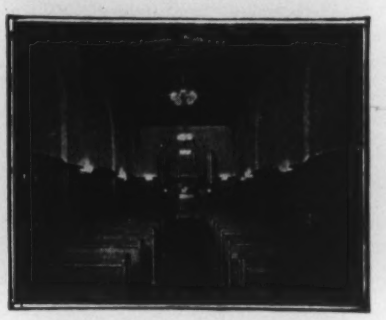
But it may well be that the change in the relation of agricultural to manufactured products will last for very many years—until, indeed, there is a new revolution in food-producing technique, divorcing plant-growth entirely from the soil, as some biochemists have foretold. Meantime—perhaps for generations—the swollen populations of the cities, and many agricultural communities as well, will live under the threat of a growing shortage of agricultural products, due to exhaustion and erosion of the soil.

This is a permanent element in the commodity position which should not be obscured by the increased supplies which more tractors and fertilisers will undoubtedly yield, for a while.



—Photo by National Film Board

AIR TRANSPORT CHIEF: John Russell Baldwin, Asst. Secretary to the Cabinet, is the new chairman, Air Transport Board of Canada.



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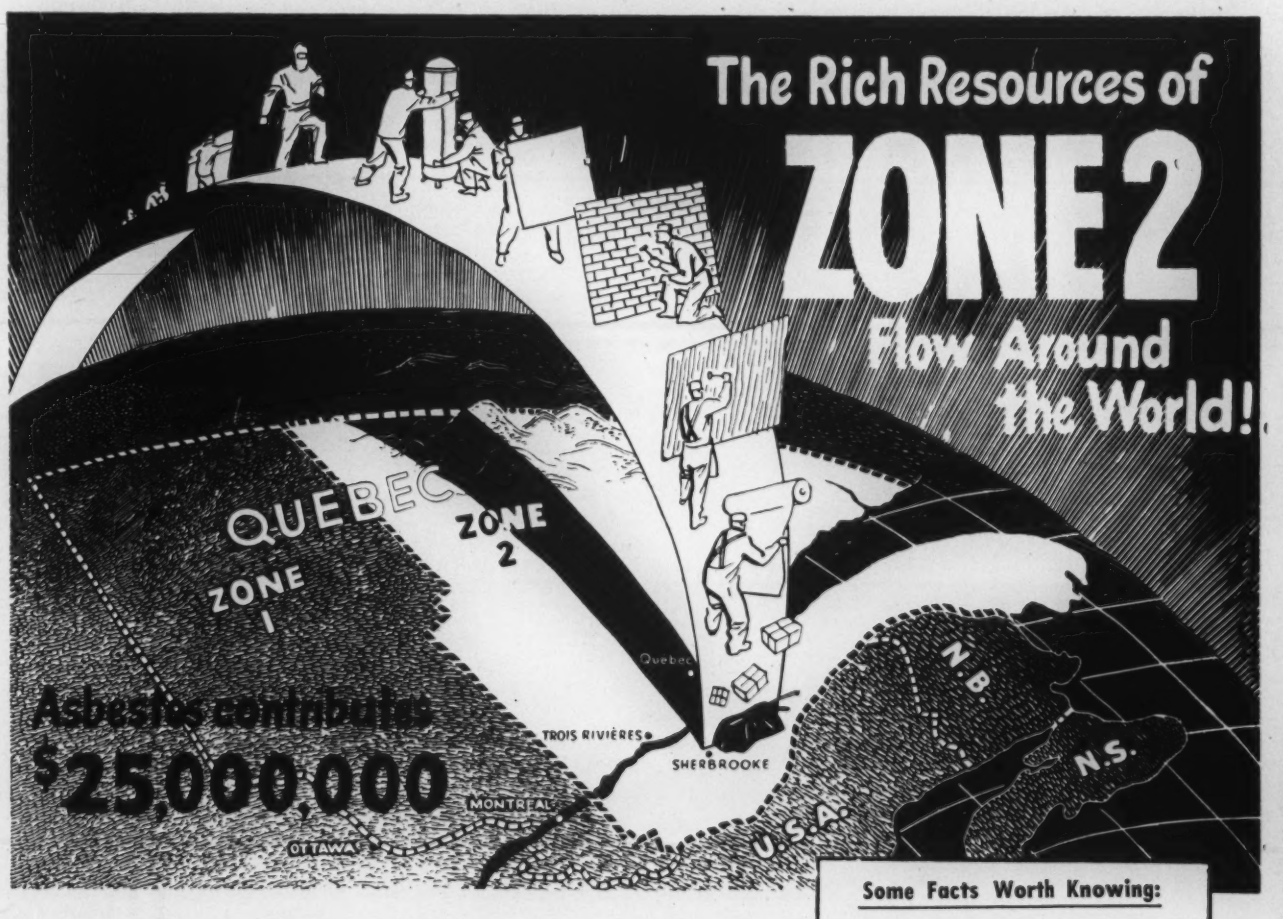

THREE-QUARTERS of the world's production of asbestos comes from the Zone 2 region of Quebec — Thetford Mines, Black Lake, East Broughton, Vimy Ridge, Asbestos, Norbestos, St. Remi de Tingwick. The bulk of the mineral is mined and exported in the raw state. Hence, Zone 2 payrolls retain the bulk of the asbestos industry's $25 million gross, adding to the richness of this highly concentrated French market.

Asbestos is only one of the great industries centred in this prosperous region. Farming, lumbering, aluminum, pulp-paper, among other heavy payroll industries, provide a retail market of a half billion dollars annually.

Over 90% of the population of this area is French-speaking. In other words, 1,372,125 French-speaking consumers are waiting to be told, in their own language, about your goods and services. Alert sales and advertising managers are telling them. How?

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Some Facts Worth Knowing:

- Zone 2 comprises, roughly, 2/3 of the Province of Quebec, East of the Montreal and Ottawa Valley districts (see map above). Predominantly French-speaking, Zone 2 includes the three important cities of Quebec, Sherbrooke and Three Rivers—among other prosperous industrial and rural markets.
- Zone 2 contains 2/3 of Quebec's hydro-electric resources, 9 of 11 pulp mills, 23 of 31 pulp and paper mills, the bulk of agriculture, mining and lumber operations and expanding new industries.
- Zone 2 payrolls equal nearly 100% of the three Maritime provinces combined or 63% of the three Prairie Provinces' total.
- The number of people gainfully employed in Zone 2 is higher than any comparable area in Canada.

FOR BROCHURE containing all the facts about this important market, phone, write or wire:
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ZONE 2

LE SOLEIL L'Evènement-Journal Quebec — Le Nouvelliste Trois Rivières — LA TRIBUNE Sherbrooke

Business Briefs

A NET PROFIT of $816,362 is reported by Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation for the year ended December 31, 1948. This compares with net profit of $766,331 in the previous year. The annual statement of the corporation shows total assets at a new high of $82,996,351, while the volume of deposits and debentures payable in Canada is also at a new high level.

After payment of dividends totalling $560,000, write-off of $100,000 on office premises and increased provision of $100,000 for staff pension and insurance fund, the corporation shows a profit and loss balance of $641,584 for 1948 as compared with $585,222 brought forward from the previous year. Deposits by the public are up to $38,028,366 from $33,425,003 and debentures payable in Canada total $30,495,750, an increase of $584,000. Sterling debentures outstanding total $1,499,676.

DURING 1948 the Continental Life Insurance Company, a Canadian company established in 1899, increased its business in force by $7,880,521 to $95,504,782. It increased its policy and annuity reserves by $1,290,517 to $16,081,477 and it increased its total assets by $1,587,170 to $18,974,977. In 1948 it paid to policyholders and beneficiaries $1,082,038, compared with $1,094,346 in the previous year.

LAST year the new business of the Confederation Life Association, incorporated in 1871, amounted to $121,093,807, compared with $117,072,572 in 1947. Its business in force increased in 1948 from $788,149,270 to $893,544,406. Its surplus increased from $15,607,513 to $16,392,207. Its payments to policyholders and beneficiaries in 1948 amounted to $15,925,364, compared with $15,309,561 in 1947.

CONSOLIDATED sales of $16,498,552 and net earnings of $603,153 are reported by Canadian Food Products Ltd. for the year ended October 30, 1948. The 1948 net is after all charges including $482,035 for depreciation and $368,000 for income taxes and is equal to $24.13 per share on the 4½ per cent $100 par preference stock, to $4.91 per share on the Class "A" and after Class "A" dividend requirements of $1 a share to $1.95 per share on the common. For the preceding fiscal year, net profits of $610,090 were realized on sales of $15,329,133.

The volume of sales was at a very high level in all divisions during the year, reports E. P. Taylor, Chairman. The costs of production and selling were considerably higher than the previous year with the result that the relationship of profits to sales is not as favorable as in the 1947 fiscal year.

CORBET L. DREWRY, general manager for Canada of Norwich Union Life Insurance Society has announced that for the year 1948 the world-wide new business figure for the Society exceeded $115,000,000 (converted at $4.04 to the £).

THE 1948 operations of Biltmore Hats, Ltd., resulted in profits before provision for depreciation and income and excess profits taxes and provincial income taxes of $165,966.23. Provision for depreciation of $27,724.60 was deducted, leaving $138,241.63 as profits, before provision for income and excess profits and provincial income taxes of $50,700.00, leaving a net profit of $87,541.63. This represents $2.188 per share on the Class A stock and, after deducting Class A dividends, $1.188 on the common stock.

The net profit $87,541.63 available for dividends, compares with the average net profit available for dividends for the 10 years (1938 to 1947 inclusive) of $87,005. The annual general meeting of the shareholders of Biltmore Hats Ltd. will be held at the head office of the company, 155 Suffolk Street, Guelph, Ontario, Saturday, February 12.

THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE report business in force of $1,143,000,000. New business in 1948 was almost equal to that of 1947 when allowance is made for the fact that in this report business in foreign currencies is taken in at current rates of exchange instead of at par rates as formerly.

Payments made to policyholders under their contracts totalled $21 million and were distributed to beneficiaries and policyholders in death claims, matured endowments, annuity payments and other policy benefits, including $2½ million in dividends to policyholders.

The assets of the company grew to $367 million. Government and government guaranteed bonds represent 38 per cent of assets and corporation and municipal securities 33 per cent. Mortgages represent 12 per cent of assets and stocks 7½ per cent, cash and policy loans largely representing the balance.

SEVERAL NEW RECORDS featured Canada Life's 102nd annual meeting. In reporting the progress made during 1948, E. G. Baker, president and E. C. Gill, vice-president and general manager, stated new high marks had been set in business written by the company's representatives, in business in force, assets and surplus. For the eighth consecutive year new business arranged by the field force showed an increase over the preceding year.

New insurance totalled $122.7 million, excluding annuities, revivals, increased policies, dividend additions and reassurances ceded to other companies. This business exceeds the comparable 1947 figure by over $4 million.

NEW RECORDS in service and growth were made by the Imperial Life Assurance Co. of Canada, as reported by J. G. Parker, president, at the company's fifty-second annual meeting. Insurance and retirement annuities amounting to $72,304,000 were purchased from the company during the year—a total almost $3,000,000 greater than the insurance obtained in 1947, which was the previous record year in the company's history.

Total insurance in force in the company now stands at $526,914,000, the half-billion milestone in the company's history having been passed last June. "The company's business in force," Mr. Parker stated, "has practically doubled in the last ten years of operations."

WASHINGTON LETTER

(*Continued from Page* 8)

whether Mr. Truman will run in 1952. His health may be the deciding factor. He may decide to step down for a younger and more vigorous successor (if one could be found).

The field of succession possibilities is limited at the moment and consists almost entirely of Mayor Hubert Humphrey of Seattle, the former drugstore messenger who is already being talked of as a presidential possibility. Our colleague, Rufus Jarman of the *Saturday Evening Post*, in Washington to join the *Time-Newsweek-Pathfinder-Life* parade of publications that have done full length character stories on Humphrey, says he's the hottest political possibility in a generation.

Yet, if President Truman can keep up the rugged pace he finds so easy today, and his administration succeeds, the 1952 nomination is his for the asking.

Reconstruction of the White House has assumed unexpected expense proportions. It was recently estimated that $2,000,000, about the cost of building another identical White House, would be needed for repairs. Latest estimate is that the repairs will cost $5,000,000. And the work will take a long time.

The President will doubtless continue to step lively between Blair House and his White House offices.

YANKEE DOLLAH UP A CENT

It May Put Truman Plan Into a Tailspin

THE American dollar gained one cent in purchasing power last month. That may not look like a lot, but if additional pennies are added, it will have far-reaching repercussions, politically and economically.

The dollar is now worth 53.8 cents in terms of the 1939 dollar. In June, 1946, it bought 75 cents worth of goods and services. The figures are based by the Labor Department on the decline in the cost of living.

Here is what it will mean to Americans:

For one thing, a continued drop in the cost of living means that inflation is licked. That will be good.

Already, one major union, the C.I.O.'s Amalgamated Clothing Workers, has dropped demand for a fourth round of postwar wage increases because of the brighter economic situation. "Maybe the consumer will have more money in his pocket to buy the clothes we make," a union official said.

These are indications that wages, like prices, may have reached or passed the postwar peak. For example, more than 300,000 General Motors auto and electrical workers will take a two or three-cent-an-hour wage cut on the basis of the declining cost of living index.

The effect on business and industry profits of a change in the wage and price structure is likely to be considerable. Profits would doubtless drop from record peaks of last year. Landlords, stirring up so much fuss today with their mass eviction strategy to try to end rent controls, may have less reason to complain about government supervision of rents, with their costs reduced.

NEW UNDERSECRETARY: President Truman is shown with the new Undersecretary of State—James E. Webb, who steps into the job from the Bureau of the Budget, of which he was director.

If the declines continue, it is reasonable to expect that Congress will be less likely to give President Truman the standby power to restore price controls or to ration or allocate scarce materials.

The decline can bring serious economic headaches for the administration. The national income, boosted since 1939, and to some extent because of inflation, may shrink to the point where it will be difficult to raise enough revenue to finance Mr. Truman's vast spending programs.

On the farm front, a decline in prices may prompt the government to support price levels by the old method of pumping government money into price support programs. Farmers themselves have demonstrated statesmanship in the decision of the American Farm Bureau to support the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1948 providing for flexible price supports.

So far, the adjustment in prices has been gradual and has not drastically affected many industries. It has therefore been somewhat painless. Opponents of government stimulation or control of industry are fearful that maladjustment in one industry might prompt the government to step in with aid and throw the whole anti-inflation process out of "natural" kilter.

An increase of a few more cents in the value of the American dollar can have far-reaching effects.

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New high peaks reached in Assets, Deposits and Canadian Debentures Issued—Strong liquid position maintained

DURING the year ending December 31, 1948, assets of Canada Permanent reached the highest peak in the history of the Corporation, increasing from $77,779,688 to $82,996,350.

Deposits rose from $33,425,003 to $38,028,365 and Debentures payable in Canada increased to $30,495,749 from $29,911,844.

Mortgage investments increased from $41,826,003 to $49,510,143, while Real Estate held for sale was reduced to $6,176.

Net profits showed a moderate increase, being $816,362 as compared with $766,331 in 1947.

Assets as shown in the Annual Statement for 1948 are as follows:

Office Premises:—Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Saint John, Edmonton, Regina Halifax, Woodstock (Ont.), Brantford, Hamilton and Port Hope	$ 2,904,300.00
Real Estate held for Sale	6,176.56
Mortgages and Agreements for Sale on Real Estate	49,510,143.60
Loans on Bonds and Stocks	571,663.41
Bonds of or guaranteed by the Dominion of Canada	17,955,499.29
Bonds of or guaranteed by the Provinces of Canada	2,295,470.63
Bonds of Canadian Municipalities	564,450.96
Other Bonds and Debentures	704,808.05
Stocks (including 19,700 shares of The Canada Permanent Trust Company at cost, $2,470,000)	5,653,707.05
Cash in Chartered Banks and on hand	2,830,131.31
	$82,996,350.86

Copy of Report and Proceedings of Annual Meeting on Request.

Head Office: CANADA PERMANENT BUILDING, Toronto

BRANCH OFFICES:

Toronto, Hamilton, Woodstock, Brantford and Port Hope, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Edmonton, Alta.; Regina, Sask.; Vancouver, B.C.; Saint John, N.B.; Halifax, N.S.; and Montreal, Que.